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McKean County Miner.

Established 1863. Devoted to the interests of McKean County. TERMS:—$1.50 PER ANNUM.

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☞ Guests are guaranteed all facilities.

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The above House has been recently Rebuilt, Refurnished and Refitted in the Latest Style for the convenience of Guests.

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First Classin every respect.

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DRUGS & MEDICINES

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Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at any time, Day or Night

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of all kinds,

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of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St. *SMETHPORT, PA.*

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The undersigned has opened in his new building on

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a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Of All Kinds,

GOOD STOCK AND FAIR PRICES

Patronage solicited.

18:3tf ROBERT WOLTERS, Prop'r.

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6-H.P. Ilconiel,	$660.		
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Send for our Circulars.

B. W. Payne & Sons, Corning, N. Y.

State where you saw this.

SELECT POETRY.

The Sunrise Never failed us.

Upon the sadness of the sea,
The sunrise broods regretfully;
From the far, lonely spaces slow
Withdraw the wistful afterglow.

So out of life the splendor dies;
So darken all the happy skies;
So gathers twilight, cold and stern
But overhead the planets burn;

And up the east another day
Shall chase the bitter dark away;
What though our eyes with tears be wet,
The sunrise never failed us yet.

The bleak of death may yet bestow
Our light and hope and joy once more;
Sad soul, take comfort, nor forget
That sunrise never failed us yet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

My Lunacy.

The Confederate force of Gen. Early had gained the mastery in the Shenandoah valley, and our demoralized battalions were falling back precipitately to Winchester.

Sheridan dashed upon the scene, and his presence, like a spell, checked the retreat, and infused new courage into the disordered mass. Our battery reached a knoll to the left of the pike, and unlimbered in front of the timbered slope, on the brow of which the Confederates had posted a heavy battery. The infantry in our front was advancing splendidly, and I saw the gleaming crest of bayonets fall when the order came for a charge on a double quick.

* * * * *

Bright sunshine was streaming in the open curtain, and seemed to have awakened me from prolonged slumber. Slowly my scattered senses gathered from dim unconsciousness, and as dim thought assumed definite form, the scene of the battle-field flashed vividly before me.

"What of the charge?" I enquired anxiously, making a most desperate effort to rise.

The sharp unnatural tone of my own voice startled me, and my strength was unequal to rustle even the cover on my couch.

"Don't try to talk now Charley; you will be strong very soon." It was the voice of my wife. In a moment I realized that I was at home, on the shore of the Northern lake. I glanced through the window, and the waving branches associated with my thoughts of the battle scene were not there, but the snow lay heavy on the ground, glistening in the sunshine. Many months had passed away—all a blank period in my existence.

As I recovered my strength and comprehension, I learned the critical ordeal I had passed in surviving a most severe wound that caused a facture of the skull, and necessitated the operation of trepanning.

Still many more months elapsed before I was again aboard. The war was ended, and the people were rejoicing in the restoration of peace. I was tendered and accepted the old position I had resigned in response to the call to arms—teacher of mathematics in the academy of my native town.

The routine of the position was familiar enough, but close attention to its duties shortly developed the fact that my nervous system had not recovered from the severe shock it had sustained, and my mental powers were somewhat impaired.

As nearly as I could define the effect produced, the injury had interrupted the harmonious action of the brain, and the right lobes appeared to operate independently, and take separate and distinct cognizance of emotions and sensations conveyed by the medium of the senses. Every thought seemed to have its duplicate, necessary to a complete impression.—When I studied a single problem, and the solution occurred, immediately we'd allow the solution again, as if emanating from a second mind, acting in conjunction, and always a little slower in its perceptions. This derangement, vexatious and confusing at first, continued to increase as I devoted myself to mental labor, until finally I was compelled to abandon my favorite position in the academy.

The necessity was indeed a hardship, as it left me without the means of sustenance. My brave and devoted wife bore up nobly under the affliction, and insisted that I should indulge in the repose that my critical condition demanded. Meantime she turned the fine musical faculties acquired in better days to good account, and we continued to live comfortably for a time on the proceeds of her labor. Comfortably, did I say? No, it grieved me constantly to see her toil so arduously, with the double responsibility of household cares. And I knew that her assumed cheerfulness was the cover of painful solicitude she experienced for me.

This anxiety did not favorably affect my derangement. It grew more marked and depressing. Vague fears haunted me by day and harrowed the long sleepless hours of night. The strange perception of a double intellect became so far defined that the senses were sympathetic. The sounds that reached my ear were repeated as if by echo; taste and touch were fanciful and erratic, and at night weird, fantastic forms flitted before my eyes, and real objects assumed the shape of what they were not, and drove me to the verge of delirium, while the effort constantly exerted to retain my reason only the more prostrated my mental powers.

Ultimately my malady reached a stage at which I seemed to realize both physical, mental and double existence. At times I could distinctly see the form and features of my second self, directly confronting and gazing upon my more immediate self. And then my own voice addressed me, and we conversed together—myself and second self—now condoling in common misery, and then again, in tantalizing and even horrible imprecations.

The terrible delusion became unbearable, and I felt that reason could not much longer retain command of the disordered faculties. It was a night when my mental agitation had reached a high degree. My wife had fallen asleep, overcome with constant care and watching. I was pacing the sitting-room floor of our chamber, about the hour of midnight, as was my habit. Occasionally I would recline on a sofa, in the hope of catching slight respite from the distress of my terrible halucination; but it was for only a moment.

I lay down again on the sofa. My brain seemed whirling in a blaze of fire, and I sprang up, stricken with madness. The horrible spectre stood before me and mocked me with a fiendish grin of derision. I grasped a heavy piece of furniture, and dashed it with the fury of a maniac. The spectre seemed palpable to the blow, and yielded. I saw it vanish in darkness that spread before me, and my tormenting self was gone. I broke forth in frantic laughter, which returned in a hundred echoes to me, and sank exhausted to the floor.

The morning sun was shining in upon me when I awoke to returning consciousness. A cool perspiration oozed from my forehead. I rose on my elbow and, for some moments, endeavored to recall my identity and the recollections of the night. Then a horrible conviction came upon me. Good heavens! It was she! It was my poor, devoted wife—the reality of the form I had dashed down in my frenzy!

Overwhelmed with remorse, I rushed wildly from the house, and fled, I knew not whither. The grief that had come upon me reanimated my mental power, and I became calm in dispair; but I shrank from the desolation that my own hand had wrought.

It was some weeks after the dreadful night I have described that I reached the city of New York; without detection, a greater portion of the distance working as one of the crew of a canal boat. I wandered along the wharves of the metropolis, searching anxiously for some means of escaping the country, and longing even to flee the fellowship of civilized man. The opportunity was finally discovered in a ship sailing around Cape Horn, for the Pacific coast, on board of which my services were accepted in a menial capacity.

I was soon safe from discovery and pursuit, and free upon the boundless waters—free as one could feel with the remorse of a hellish deed upon his soul and the abandonment of all hope of a happy hour in life again.

I need not describe the experience of a long and tedious sea voyage, and the hardships and indignities put upon me in consequence of inefficiency and total ignorance of seamen's duties. To me it was of little account. But the change of life and scene, and the sea air, had a wonderful effect in repairing my mental and physical strength. It was on a bright September morning that I first spied the hazy shore of California, and in a day or two thereafter sauntered along the streets of San Francisco, alone in a new world, with only the companionship of a bitter recollection.

As necessity required, I sought employment, and managed to sustain myself, leading a listless, purposeless sort of life. But the monotony soon became very oppressive, and the apprehension of ultimate discovery excited new anxiety. Frequently I fancied the recognition of a familiar countenance on the streets, that kept me in a painful uncertainty.

The day came in which my very worst fears were realized. The miserable wretch in whose house I was sojourning delivered me into the hands of justice.—But by what means he had discovered my identity I could not imagine; but I met my fate boldly, for remorse had so embittered my existence, that I disdained longer to struggle for its further continuance.

"Gentleman," I exclaimed, as the officers enclosed my wrists with handcuffs, "take your accursed reward! I am Charles Harden, from——"

They dragged me to prison, and the officers of the law came and questioned me. I told them all, and they transferred me to more secure confinement, lest I should escape again the retribution of crime.

Long I lingered in the solitude of a gloomy cell; awaiting the final decree of fate, until a calm indifference succeeded despair, and gradually every emotion, even life itself, seemed to subside into a dream.

But a day came when my sensibilities seemed reanimating, like one emerging from a trance. Slowly my mind manifested activity; and in time I recalled my identity, then suddenly the recollection of my whole life flooded back upon me, and all the weight of its great burden of remorse again descended.

An old man, whose kindly countenance had become familiar to me, as in a vision, came and sought to rally my despondency with words of hope and encouragement.

"You have had a long, bad spell Harden," he remarked, "but you're coming around all right, and will soon be out in the world again."

Then I was not in prison, but in an insane asylum! Thank heaven my guilt had not been discovered.

And then I learned from the old man the circumstances of my arrest as a lunatic, and the nature of my affliction. In the operation of trepanning at the hands of unskilled surgeons, a small splinter of the fractured skull had been left adhering in a position to irritate the membrane of the brain, and this trifling oversight had caused the insanity attended with such sad results, to blast the happiness of life forever, and stamp my memory with the ignomy of murder.

The derangement had been effectually repaired by the skillful surgeon of the asylum, and my mind now rapidly recovered its original power. But what availed it, I reflected bitterly; and why had I been restored from peaceful lunacy to a consciousness of which death would be a relief?

One morning the old [illegible] while I was upon [illegible] my gloomy meditations with a countenance more than usually cheerful, that seemed to radiate the heart of some hiddden hope.

"Harden," he remarked, "you are growing vigorous again, in both body and mind. I have a message for you that may excite you a very little. Do you think you can stand an agreeable surprise?"

"Anything, agreeable to hear would needs be a surprise," I replied. "But, my dear friend, I fear the world could now hardly afford a message to me sufficiently pleasurable to inspire any apprehensible excitement."

"Well, if you are confident to that extent, I will permit the bearer of the message to impart it directly to you."

The old man withdrew, and presently returned with a companion. A thrill premonitory of some great surprise, startled me as I heard the approaching footsteps. I then raised my eyes. Great heavens! they met the old love-look of my wife, ready to advance into my extended arms.

The ardor with which I returned her embrace was assuring that my power of nerve was restored.

The last great hallucination was dispelled, and a ray of gladness burst in upon my heart, streaming through the dark cloud of despair that hung over me those long wretched years. I laughed and wept by turns. And then I drew the recovered treasure of my life more firmly to my breast, fearful I was still in a dream, that might still vanish and leave me again in misery and despair.

"How did you follow me here?" I demanded, when sufficiently collected to make the inquiry.

"There is your address," my wife replied, handing me an eastern paper containing the following paragraph, copied from a San Francisco paper:

"Nor Stockton—an unknown man was taken from a boarding house on Samson street yesterday, and brought before the commissioners of lunacy, and by them committed to the asylum at Stockton. From what could be gathered from his incoherent talk, his name is Charles Harden, from New York city, and he imagines himself to have committed some serious crime. His insanity is caused by a fracture of the skull, which has been improperly trepanned."

"And who was it I struck down and killed?"

"Your own reflection, in our pier-glass mirror, which was shattered to atoms on the night you disappeared."

And so it was my own second self and none other.

We remain in California, my wife and I, for its air is genial, and its skies blue and bright; and if at times I recall the recollection of those long years of despair, it is that the contrast may render the present more peaceful and happy.

A Senator's Salary and His Expenses.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

"I cannot save any of my salary," said Senator Lamar to-day. "I never paid a cent beyond livery hire and a few little kindred items of election expenses in my life, and I have been in politics a long time. I could save $1,000 a year if I would do certain things, but I do not think my conscience would be satisfied if I did. For instance, I pay about $300 a year for newspapers, I like to read them. I have passes over railroads; I could travel all over the United States free, but I pay my fare. It costs me $57 for each member of my family every time I come and go between here and home. I have telegraph passes, but never use them. I do not think it would be right. I can send anything I please over the express lines, yet I pay my express bills. I spend my salary and never have any money. Some Senators use all these privileges of deadheading, and they say it is right. I think otherwise. But there is one thing I think should be done, and I shall propose it as soon as I get a chance. Every Senator should have a private Secretary. He has more correspondence, committee work, etc., than he can do. The Senator gets $5,000 a year, and cannot support his family in keeping with his position and employ a private Secretary on that sum."

Of Course He Did.

The other day, as a farmer's wife, accompanied by a son about ten years old, was making some purchases at a Gratiot avenue store she asked the boy to cross to a grocery and get her some peppermint lozenges.

"I never can remember the name," he whined.

"Yes you can, my son. I want peppermint lozenges. Just think of pepper and you won't forget."

The boy went forth, and when he returned he laid before her such a bulky and tremendous large package that she cried out:—

"Why, I never saw so much for ten cents before!"

"Feller said I'd better have it ground," replied the boy, "but I thought you could chaw it better this way."

"Chaw? Chaw!" she replied, as she tore open the paper. "Why, you've brought me pepper!"

Forty-nine out of every fifty boys we'd have done the same thing.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MACAULAY'S LOVE FOR CHILDREN.

How the Great Historian Enjoyed Himself with the Young Folks.

D. D. Lloyd in *Harper's Magazine* for March.

It is one thing to be fond of children, and another never to get tired of them; and Macaulay, Hannah says, was one of those who never got tired. He often spent the whole morning at her house playing with the children, and then after luncheon carried one of them off for a long walk. But the great treats [illegible] excursions into the city to see the show. These did not come often enough to suit either him or the children—twice a week is said to have been the average he would have liked—and they used to last till the little ones, to use his own expression, "could not drag one leg after the other." The afternoon's diversions began with a bountiful luncheon in London, to which Macaulay always added some knick-knack for which the children had especial contempt, for the pleasure of seeing them reject it with scorn. The afternoon's sights were the lions and bears, the panoramas and the wax-works, or even the British Museum. One day he tells their mother in a letter how, all the other exhibitions being exhausted, he took the children to the National Gallery, and how, while Charley and Margaret played the connoisseur, Georgy said, honestly, "Let us go, there is nothing here that I care for at all;" and again, "I don't call this seeing sights; I have seen no sight to-day." All of which seems to have amused Macaulay greatly. The elaborate process of sending a valentine to his little niece Alice is recorded at length in his diary. February 12 he buys a superb sheet of paper and writes the valentine. February 13 he sends it off to his sister Fanny at Brighton to be forwarded. February 14th, the whole entry of the day is about the valentine: How Fanny came at three with the children, Alice in perfect raptures, and begging quite pathetically to be told the truth about it. When they were alone together she said—the little witch—she was going to be very serious, and down she goes on her knees, lifting up her hands in supplication: "Dear uncle, do tell the truth to your little girl. Did you send the valentine?" And then we had to own it. Macaulay would do almost any thing to please his favorites: he even tried to like their dog, and dogs he was not fond of. In one place in his diary he denounces the animal as "a beast that its always spoiling conversation." But when the dog was a pet of the children, that was another matter, and he bought things for it at the shops, and made poetry about it to an extent which made the children happy, if it had no particular effect upon the dog. When he was busy upon the second installment of his history, he would spend some precious time inserting a gold piece in the seal of a letter to his nephew George, so that it might slip past the postoffice authorities, and would transmit it with the casual remark that while the best part of a lady's letter was in a postscript, the best part of an uncle's was in the seal. One day, coming out from a collection of pictures, he saw a more delightful picture, he says, than any there. It was four pretty little sisters, from about eleven to six years old, riding in a donkey-cart in a deep shady lane, and quite beside themselves with delight at the treat. They were laughing and singing in a way that almost made him cry with a sense of the beautiful, and when he asked them to go on, they sang like little larks. Whereupon all the silver he had in his pocket went to buy dolls.

A NEW KIND OF TEA.

Warranted to Preserve the Beauty of Youth Up to the Ripest Age.

From the London Globe.

The cup that cheers but not inebriates is threatened with a rival possessing properties which must render it first favorite among the fair sex. The produce of the *Ilex Paraguayensis*, mate, or Paraguay tea, has often been suggested as a substitute for the more orthodox infusion of the leaves of the thea, or tea plant, but this would stand no chance in competition with the new candidate for public favor. Paris, it is said, has just now awoke to the virtues of "a new kind of tea," called Serkys tea, "which has the virtue of preserving the brilliancy and beauty of early youth up to the ripest age." It is composed "of exquisitely refreshing and balsamic plants"—the leaves of the plants are probably intended—"growing on the foot of the mountains of Mecca and Libanus." The beverage in question claims an antiquity greater than that of the modern tea, whose name it borrows. It is said to have been discovered in the time of Osman I., who introduced it to the ladies of his seraglio, and it has ever since remained the favorite beverage of the sultanas. Its outward application its effects are as marvelous as when taken internally, and the leaves, stewed down after infusion, if thrown into the bath, will contribute to preserve the freshness of the complexion in a manner which Mme. Rachel's preparations could never equal. Serkys, whatever it may be, will no doubt become the rage in Paris, where its virtues are, we are told, devoutly believed in.—There is only one little difficulty in the matter and that is that the wonderful properties of the drink should ever have been forgotten when once known, as Serkys is said to have been familiar to the ladies of the French court. "In France it was known during the reign of Louis XIV., and perhaps it was owing to this preparation that all the women of that period were young looking and beautiful!"

DANCING has been introduced into the army. Probably you have heard of its squad-drills.

ATTACKING A TARANTULA.

A Texas Story of an Encounter in which the Aggressor Suffered.

San Antonio Letter in Atlanta Constitution.

Texas natural history is not without novelties for the scientific or the curious readers of more northern climes. Among them is a horned frog, which inhabits the prairies west of the Trinity; from the tip of the broad nose arises a cimeter-like horn, sharp as a knife point, and on which, if you happen to step with the naked foot, in a saddle of water, a painful wound is received. Not infrequently has the otherwise harmless little animal been forwarded to northern museums as a curiosity. But it isn't equal to another Texas creature—the tarantula. He is the desperado of the spider family; frequently attains the size of the hand, and with its great, glaring, black eyes and frightful claws, seldom fails to present an appearance so formidable that a sensitive lady, ever if used to seeing the tarantula, will scream at the sight. The tarantula is, in fact, only a big spider, usually makes his home in the open prairie, dwelling with his family in a nest concealed beneath the tall grass. If you tackle him in his retreat you will very soon repent your temerity, for he springs at you like a tiger, jumping to an astonishing height—sometimes three or four feet. He is one of the most poisonous of the family of the arachnan, and his bite is said to be more fatal than that of the rattlesnake. In a settlement called Grapevine Prairie, near Fort Worth, some time ago, the son of a farmer named Featherstone was one day occupied gathering rocks on the seashore. Upon overturning a large flat rock he was suddenly confronted by a large tarantula the size of a man's head, snugly encamped in his nest along with a number of young ones. The big one was yellow and black striped, and displayed the same inimitable colors that nature bestows on the "beautiful snake." Seizing a good-sized stick, Master Featherstone attacked the enemy in his stronghold, and was met with an unexpected resistance. He succeeded in breaking off one leg, or rather claw, of the devil fish of dry land; but the tarantula, enraged, sprang upon the aggressor and, quick as thought, with his great black eyes glittering with fiendish ferocity, fastened himself on the boy's hand and arm. Before he could be dislodged the tarantula had inflicted two probably fatal bites on the hand and arm, both of which subsequently swelled to three times their natural size, so virulent is the poison of this desperado of the prairies. The boy, however, succeeded in killing the tarantula.

Impudence sat Down Upon.

Some time since one of the brightest and wittiest of Cincinnati's girls went abroad, and when she came home about the first person to congratulate her on her safe return was B——, a young blood of the city, whose dollars exceeded his sense in a ratio of about a million to one.

"Aw, Miss X——," he said, "allow me to greet you. I know you have had a very pleasant trip."

"Yes," she replied; "a very pleasant trip indeed. I was all over the Continent; and through England, Scotland, and Ireland."

"In Ireland; and did you see the Blarney Stone?"

"Yes."

"Oh, I should so delight to see it; it has always been my desire to kiss that celebrated stone, but I have never had the opportunity."

"Indeed! then you should."

"I know, but I have not done so. But why shouldn't I kiss it by proxy? You have been there and kissed it, why sho'd not I take the influence of the blarney from your lips?' And the smart Alec stepped up to profit the young lady. She drew back and looking him in the face, said:

"Really, I beg your pardon, my dear Mr. B——, but I *sat* upon the Blarney Stone."

Like a man with a great sorrow, B—— sank down in a heap, and he hasn't said anything about "Ireland" since; and the very word "Blarney" makes him delirious.

A Hound's Race With a Train.

J. A. Ford, of Battle Creek, Tex., owns a heavily built mastiff. Business, one day, called him to Cerasco, a small village eight miles distant, and the dog accompanied him. On his return he got on board the train, and did not discover the absence of the dog until the train began moving, when he stepped to the back platform of the car, and there saw that the hound had just started. The dog overtook the train, but as the speed of the cars was constantly increasing, its endeavors to jump on board were fruitless. Then the train began to whiz faster, and the dog quickened his pace, and until within a mile or two of the city kept up with the cars, which were going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour. He arrived a few minutes after the cars, his feet sore and bleeding from contact with the splinters on the ties, having made the distance of eight miles in thirty-one minutes.

The Nap in The Pew.

The *Baptist Weekly* tells an [illegible] story of a lady who slumbered in church: "An amusing incident occurred in one of our churches on a recent Sunday that deserves to be recorded. A stout lady during the sermon exhibited symptoms of fainting, when a young physician, not much more than half her weight, gallantly put his arms around her waist and dragged her into the aisle, but was unable to take her farther. One of the deacons came to the rescue, and seizing the lady by the pedal extremities the two carried her bodily out into the vestibule where she speedily came to and indignantly demanded of her kind friends what she had done that she should be so forcibly removed, the truth being that she was only taking a nap." This shows that we must have sleeping pews in some of the churches. Where is Pullman?

THE McKEAN MINER.

H. F. Barbour - - - Editor.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 20, 1879.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL KEY deserves a long credit-mark. A special agent of the Postoffice Department recently detected a postmaster at Spring Garden, Alabama, in violation of the law prohibiting speculation in postage stamps, and arrested him. After the arrest the detective was insulted and narrowly escaped mobbing at the hands of the friends of the Postmaster, and was then arrested and confined over night before being admitted to bail under a statute of the State making it a misdemeanor to falsely charge any one with felony. These facts being reported to the Department the postoffice at Spring Garden was promptly discontinued. The Representative of the district tried hard to get the office re-established, but without success. The Postmaster-General, in refusing the application, said: "If an officer of the Department, in the faithful discharge of his official duties, can find no protection from a community to which he is sent that community has no right to complain should the Government withdraw from it those benefits and services it is not allowed to protect and secure." Well said, Mr. Key.

THE anti-polygamy society, of Salt Lake City, have adopted a petition to Congress setting forth that notwithstanding the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the constitutionality of the act of Congress of 1862, the Mormons continue to contract polygamous marriages the same as heretofore. Congress is petitioned to enforce the provisions of the law of 1862, and, if necessary, to enact amendments to it making it effective.—The petition cites the fact that John Young, a son of the late Brigham Young, has publicly married a fifth wife since the decision of the Supreme Court was published, and other instances are referred to to show that the anti-polygmy act is openly defied and ignored with contempt by the Mormons. These facts will not surprise the country. There may have been people foolish enough to think the decision of the Supreme Court upholding the constitutionality of the Act of Congress of 1862 would be respected by the polygamists of Utah, but those who are acquainted with the history of Mormonism and its contempt for the authority of the United States government were convinced that the decision of the Court named would be treated just as the law of 1862 was—simply be ignored.

GENERAL JUBAL EARLY is about to write a history of the late war, "for use in the common schools." This history is doubtless intended for use in the schools of the South, and will be a purely Southern version of the struggle in which the Northern troops will be designated as "Yankees," and their acts and purposes misrepresented and condemned in genuine Southern fashion. Such histories are already in pretty general use in the schools of the South, and are doing much to teach the rising generation devotion to the doctrine of State Rights, and the *righteousness of secession and rebellion.* It is not claimed by any one that a history of the war ought to be used, especially in the South, which would teach the youths of that section to look upon their fathers and grandfathers as traitors and rebels, but neither should they be taught to honor and revere treason. The troubles in the South are largely due to the fact that the spirit which brought about the rebellion is kept alive and instilled in the minds and hearts of the children of that section.

THE Democratic party has returned to first principles. A white man's Government with free whisky and tobacco is the brief formula which comprehends the body of doctrine which it teaches, the creed which it professes, and the end for which it struggles and to which it aspires. Reduced to their final analyses, this is the sum and soul of all there is in the talk and work of Thurman, the ablest expounder of Democracy, and recognized leader of its councils, its most perfect type and representative, while he is piloting his party through a capital crisis in its history.

THE Middle Penitentiary is finally located at Huntingdon. The *News* of a late date says: "On Thursday evening last, after consultation and negotiations which continued during the day, Messrs. Hart secretary, and McPherson, attorney, for the Penitentiary Commission, lifted all the deeds to the land embraced in the Middle Penitentiary site at this place. This consummates the desired ultimatum that had its origin in June last, when Senator H. G. Fisher introduced the bill for the institution in the State Legislature."

EX-GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has not yet accepted the postmastership of Philadelphia, and there is some curiosity to know what the delay means. The salary is only $4,500, and the office is not deemed of sufficient dignity for the ex-governor by his friends. And as he is known to be poor, there is already a movement to make him sheriff of Philadelphia, the salary of which is $15,000 per annum. The *Times* says he would carry the city by 20,000 majority.

WHEN the Democracy get control of Congress the first law they'll repeal then is that which created the supervisors of elections. These officials are especially obnoxious to the "people" of the South, who object to have what they do at the polls supervised by any one man, as such a proceeding is calculated very much to interfere with the proportions of Democratic majorities.

THE Pittsburgh legislators and lobbyists have determined in private caucus to do everything in their power to pass the bill saddling the riot damages on the State, *and oppose any and every provision* requiring Allegheny county to bear a portion of the expense.

GOV. HOYT has appointed A. Chisholm, of Williamsport, Executive Messenger. Mr. C. is the only son of Judge Chisholm, who was murdered in Mississippi a few years ago. He has been attending Commercial College at Williamsport for some time past.

EX-GOV. HARTRANFT becomes postmaster of Philadelphia. Ex-President John Quincy Adams went into the house of representatives, *and* Ex-President James Monroe became a justice of the peace. This is a great country, and the possibility of just such facts is what makes it so.

MR. SHERWOOD, of Northumberland county, is opposed to the issuing of orders for the wages of labor in mining, manufacturing, and the shipping of anthracite coal, and has offered a bill in the legislature prohibiting it. This is one of his favorite hobbies, and he rides it every winter.

THE Senate has confirmed the appointment of ex-Governor Hartranft to be Postmaster at Philadelphia, as a matter of course, but that need not prevent the people from electing him Sheriff. He deserves the better office. Postmaster Snowden also is confirmed to the place in the Mint for which he is so well fitted. —*Phila. Times.*

THE House Committee on Military Affairs in authorizing Col. Malsh to bring the bill for the reimbursement of the State, and citizens of Pennsylvania for losses during the rebellion out of the committee, declined to make a report, as they have no desire to commit themselves on the principle of the measure, they say. The rebel Brigadiers are waiting to charge on this bill in retaliation for the rough handling Bragg, of Wisconsin, gave them the other day. So says a late Washington dispatch.

A SHARP, clear sound may be heard ringing out over the Illinois prairies these frosty mornings. It is John A. Logan whetting his butcher knife with a scythe stone. He proposes to skin the British lion alive as soon as he gets into the Senate, and rub salt on the quivering flesh. Any assistance that he may need in this sanguinary business will be cheerfully rendered by Mr. Chandler as soon as he gets his pass from the Legislature of Michigan.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ON Saturday a good one leaked out at the key-hole, in the door of the mysterious room in the Court House, where evidence is being prepared for the Curtin-Yocum contest. One of Mr. Curtin's attorneys got a witness on the stand and, we believe, proved that he was a non-resident and not paid no taxes. This done he was handed over to Mr. Yocum's attorney for cross-examination, who at once asked, "Mr.——, who did you vote for on the Congressional ticket?" The reply came quick and to the point, "*For Andrew G. Curtin.*"—*Clearfield Journal.*

CONGRESS ought to, if it does not already know, that there is no branch of the Governmental civil service in which the people are more interested than they are in the mail service. It is the only direct daily, understood and fully appreciated work on the part of the Government, which the people are ever ready to support with liberal appropriations to all who have any connection with it. The idea of cutting down appropriations for the postal service never originated with the people nor is it endorsed by them. They never asked that the people who perform this service shall be put on mere stipends, or that its accommodations should be restricted in any manner. These assertions will be fully endorsed by all who fully understand the subject. The Senate has a broader understanding of this subject than the House, but it is to be hoped the latter body will come up to a liberal spirit before it adjourns.

IF ever the Republicans of the country owe it a general expression of regard and praise, based on sincere admiration for faithful and most able service, it is due to the Republicans on the famous Potter investigation committee. When that committee was organized the studied purpose of Potter and Butler was to ignore the Republicans, to overreach them in points of order and embarrass them in all their attempts at wise examination. This was met with a dignity of personal bearing and a firmness of official proceedings that utterly confused the schemes of the majority, so that, proceeding on this line of action from day to day, the minority of the committee have at last succeeded in not only turning the tables on their powerful opponents (powerful only in the possession of privileges) and commanding from the country the hearty applause which always follows a brave action in the cause of truth and honor. The Republicans have succeeded in exploding every charge of corruption sought to be established by the Democrats against the Republican party, and they have stamped all the fraud committed to carry the Presidential election of 1876 on the Democratic party, Tilden and his most intimate friends and relatives. Let the Republican party take notice of this important success in the manner most fitting as an honorable recognition.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

THE scheme for holding an international exhibition at New York in 1889, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States under the Constitution, begins to assume definite shape. It is now proposed to celebrate the ninetieth anniversary of Washington's inauguration, the 30th of April next, by some sort of representative gathering, and then and there to give notice of the future exhibition and to invite the several States to take part in its organization. The committee that has been formed with this end in view includes twenty of the most prominent citizens of New York, who probably represent a greater amount of capital actively engaged in business than any other twenty men in the world. Judge Hilton is the chairman, and among the members of the committee are such men as Charles J. Tiffany, the jeweler; Congressman Hewitt, Cortes Cleveland, of the Dixon Crucible Company; Horace Porter, of the Pullman Car Company; Fletcher Harper, of Harper & Brothers; Richard M. Hoe, the printing press man; Jackson S. Schultz, the great tanner; Edward Clark, of the Singer Company; Norvin Green, president of the Western Union Telegraph; W. B. Dinsmore, president of Adams Express; D. C. Wilcox, president of the Meriden Britannia Company; Samuel B. Babcock, president of the Chamber of Commerce; John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company, and others of equal distinction.—*Phila. Times.*

A WORD ABOUT LEADERS.

For a good many years there has been in Pennsylvania a frequently recurring struggle for political mastery. This struggle is not new, nor is it peculiar to Pennsylvania in any respect, save in directions and details. There is a similar conflict in every political community. Here, the conflict has been waged with varying intensity, frequently with great bitterness, and apparently with a single influence. Our readers will understand what we mean. For more than thirty years Simon Cameron has been the most potent factor in State politics. To the outside world he has sometimes seemed to fight all combinations single-handed, and it has therefore been a difficult matter to disabuse the minds of that outside public of the erroneous belief that his success was mainly due to strategy and trick. Men of close observation have always known better. In all conflicts for the mastery strategy is of course a powerful aid. Gen. Cameron has always had great faith in the potency of organization, and no man in this country has exhibed a more marked faculty for organizing victory. But above all this he stands pre-eminent in the qualities that go to make the leader.—That he has been a leader in the best sense of that term none but the most prejudiced will deny. And he has been an exceptionably successful leader. Now, in politics, some things are fortuitous, and some are the results of foresight and close calculation. Fortuitous circumstances sometimes place a man in the lead for a short time, but they never keep him there. If he keeps the lead, the staying power thus indicated is due to his superior sagacity.

For the most part such persons as have offered solutions of the problem of the Cameron influence have erred in judging General Cameron from what they know of themselves. This is not a safe rule even in ordinary cases. In this case the rule had no application whatever. No Pennsylvanian ever had such power to make friends and keep them as he. Without the faculty of creating an enthusiastic following, he conquered prejudice by the sheer force of common sense applied to political management. His plans were always feasible. He dared a good deal, but never too much. He never affected a friendship that he did not feel. Frequently he has waived personal preference when most men would have been obstinate and uncompromising. He always knew when to press the opposition and when to refrain from pressing. When it seemed the best policy to disarm an opponet rather than crush him, he disarmed him. He never showed fear and never lost his head under a check. A man possessing such qualities naturally gravitates to the head of the column, and if he has ambition he can stay there in spite of all opposition. Having these qualities, and being ambitious, General Cameron went to the front early in life and remained there until he voluntarily laid down the baton. Some have tried to account for the potency of the Cameron influence in other ways, but they have generally gone wide of the mark. Every suckling politician in Pennsylvania has known exactly how to account for it, and some of them have been very deeply grieved when, in trying to demonstrate the problem of leadership on their own account, they have found themselves out of the fight.

Gen. Cameron possesses in a marked degree the faculty of inspiring men with confidence in his sagacity and judgment. None of his opponents have possessed this faculty. It may be said, also, that Gen. Cameron has been especially favored by the mediocrity of his opponents as regards their qualities of leadership. The most obstreperous of them have been intensely self-seeking, and never able to inspire any considerable number of persons with confidence in either their friendship or sagacity. If the use of money to defeat "the Camerons" could have availed anything, they would have been defeated long ago; but as "the Camerons" never owed political success merely to money, money could not defeat them. A great deal of money has been wasted in that way—several handsome fortunes, at least—and yet the only effective opposition must have been brains and common sense. There is no mystery about either the Cameron influence or the failure of the opposition. All opposition has been organized on the cash and joint-stock basis, with envy and malice as collaterals. Thus opposition has failed because it never had any coherence and never had a born leader in command. On the other hand, there was a born leader; a man of affairs, an unswerving friend, a man of broad and liberal views of public policy, and a man of whom his bitterest enemy has never said, "He has his price." The public never sees such men as they are. They are either gods or they are monsters. But ordinary men are never rated either as gods or monsters. And if anybody thinks that a man must be an angel in order to be a leader among men, they must be able to point to some man of that kind, who figured somewhere in public affairs in some age of the world.—*Bradford County Reporter.*

Arrears of Pension Provided For.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17.—The appropriations necessary to carry into effect the bill providing for the payment of arrears of pensions may be regarded as definitely settled. On Saturday the Commissioner of Pensions had a lengthy hearing before the House Appropriation Committee regarding the amount necessary. It was decided in committee to appropriate twenty-five millions for the payment of arrears, with a further sum of one million eight hundred thousand as addition to the amount appropriated for the current year, making a total of twenty-six millions eight hundred thousand. It was also determined to incorporate an amendment in the bill to equalize the operations of payment of arrearages.—This amendment provides that the rate at which arrears shall be computed in cases for pensions already adjudicated or hereafter to arise shall be graded according to the disability of the pensioner. Under this amendment the Commissioner of Pensions claims that he will be able to accomplish the full purpose of the bill and with a reduction of nearly ten millions in the amount originally estimated as necessary to carry the act into operation. An appropriation of fifty thousand dollars for the clerical force made necessary by the increased labor of the Pension bureau was also agreed upon.

THE WELL TAX.

Might be a Little More Outrageous, but Not Much.

The representatives who framed the bill taxing oil wells for the purpose of increasing the revenues of the state, and those people who sanction such an outrage, might have been as well satisfied with a different wording of the act, which would have been as lawful as the one now before the house. For instance, the first section should have read: "That from and after February 1f, 1879, there shall be charged a license fee upon each and every oil well of $500; which license fee shall be paid within ten days after the act goes into effect."

Then we would have the second section cut short, as follows: "No person shall be permitted to drill, or otherwise bore for oil after the passage of this act, or prosecute or continue any well commenced before its passage, or after the 11th day of February, 1879."

Section third would follow naturally in this shape: "It shall be the duty of the owner or owners of each well to keep posted in a conspicuous place on the outside of his or their derrick, in plain and legible characters, accessible and convenient for examination, the notice of the sheriff's sale, which shall take place as soon after the passage of this act as the owner or owners of such well fail."

Next would come section fourth, to be amended and printed, as follows: "Any corporation, association, company, firm, or person who is or shall be engaged in drilling or boring an oil well, shall forfeit and pay to the commonwealth the sum of $100 per day for each and every day such corporation, association, company, firm, or person has been engaged in drilling or boring oil wells; the same to be recovered at the suit of the commonwealth as other debts of like amount are now by law recoverable; one half of which forfeiture shall be for the use of the informer; and they shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in the court of quarter sessions of the proper county, the person or persons so offending shall be sentenced to pay a fine of $1,000 with the costs of prosecution and be sentenced to imprisonment for life at hard labor, and on their death the bodies shall be sold to medical colleges, the proceeds therefrom to be for the benefits of the commonwealth.

We imagine that a bill framed as is proposed above, would be as appropriate to the occasion, and about as acceptable to the oil men as the present one.—*Derrick.*

The Congressional Contest.

The committee in the Curtin-Yocum contested election case, is still busily engaged in taking testimony on behalf of Mr. Curtin. So far as we can learn, the irregularities are not near as formidable as was alleged on the part of the contestant, whose time for taking testimony will be exhausted in a few days. Mr. Yocum will then have forty days in which to take counter evidence, which, it is presumed, will more than overbalance the irregularities brought to light by the complainant. As a matter of course there is nothing positive known on the subject, as the committee sits with closed doors, but such are the inferences drawn from the occasional remarks overheard on the streets.—*Clearfield Journal.*

STATE ITEMS.

—Lock Haven has a literary frenzy.

—There'll be no Western fever in this State this summer.

—Congressman Clymer continues to ill to attend the sessions of the House.

—Lycoming county is producing a splendid article of plaster for fertilizing purposes.

—Twenty-three mills is the tax levied by the authorities of the city of Pittsburgh for 1879.

—The Lackawanna Savings Institution, Scranton, has done business twenty-three years.

—Number of public schools in Clarion county, 200; valuation of school property, $130,445.

—Roman Catholics in the mining regions are forbidden by the priests to join the Knights of Labor.

—The bonds of Schuylkill county, six per cents, are being exchanged for a five per cent. bond.

—Lebanon county will soon have a first class reputation as a scene of murder, arson and burglary.

—The shop hands of the Reading railroad have received their wages for the month of December.

—A quickened conscience resulted in the return of considerable money stolen from a Pottsville storekeeper.

—Book agents are now selling a life of Benjamin Hunter, the Camden murderer, in the eastern counties.

—Reading is making the largest quantity for the new pipe line being built through Lycoming county southward.

—The most successful revivals on record in the Baptist churches of Chester county have been in progress there for the past two weeks.

—*It is noted as a sign of reform* that the auditors of the different counties are becoming very stringent in their revisal of accounts.

—Aunt Kitty Kurtz, who will be ninety-three years old in April, was in her accustomed seat at the M. E. church on Sunday.—*Huntington Globe.*

—The iron manufacturers of Western Pennsylvania are preparing their machine power to be pushed to its utmost capacity for the next few years.

—Complaints are being made in nearly all our exchanges of the backwardness of lawyers in having business ready for court. And what ought to be said of judges who tolerate such tardiness.

The Value of Time.

As in a fire the loss greatly depends upon the time required for efficient aid to arrive, so the result of catarrh greatly depends upon the speedy use of efficient remedies. For over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh remedy has been the standard remedy. The positive cures it has effected are numbered by thousands. Each year has witnessed an increased sale. Its reputation is the result of superior merit. If the disease has extended to the throat or lungs, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used with the Catarrh Remedy. These two medicines will speedily cure the most stubborn case of catarrh. See the People's Common Sense Medical Advisor, a work of over 900 pages. Price $1.50. Address the author, R. V. Pierce, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

AT THE

PEOPLE'S STORE

CITY OF BRADFORD, PA.,

MONDAY MORNING, FEB. 10, 1879.

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS

In Goods Slightly Damaged by Water at the Great Fire in Worth Street, New York, where Three Million Dollars worth of Dry Goods and Carpets were in the Flames on the night of Jan. 17. Many of these goods were absolutely not damaged a particle except in appearance. They were nevertheless bought at less than half

Value and will be closed out at prices that will cause the hearts of consumers to rejoice.

The Assortment Consists of Great Lines of Bleached and Brown Cottons, Calicos, Ginghams, Sheetings, Pillow Case Cottons, Table Linens, Towels, Toweling, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Gloves, Dress Goods, Black and Colored Silks, Linen Sheetings, Etc., Etc. Don't fail to Examine these Goods.

The great majority of these goods were packed in cases and bales at the time of the conflagration and are consequently so slightly damaged that they could be sold as perfect, but preferring a "Nimble Sixpence to a Slow Shilling," I propose to give the people

A Royal Benefit!

Which all will remember for years to come. Those desiring to secure any of bargains mentioned must not delay, but come at once, for the goods will be sold so cheap that they will go with a rush. As samples of the bargains that may be expected the reader is referred to

THE FOLLOWING PRICE LIST:

De FOREST WELD,

DE SILVER WELD, MANAGER,

Is now Offering at the

PEOPLE'S STORE, BRADFORD, PA.,

20,000 Yds Standard American Prints at 3 cents.
20,000 Yds Good American Prints at 2 cts. Worth 5 to 6 cts.
20,000 Yds Splendid Heavy Brown Cottons, full yard wide, at 3, 4 and 5 cts.
10,000 Yds Fine Bleached Cotton, yard wide, at 3, 4 and 5 cts.
10,000 Yds Extra Fine, Soft-finished, Bleached Muslin, full yard wide, at 6½ cts.
5,000 Yds Pillow Case Cotton, 42 inches wide, at 10 cts. Worth 15 cts.
Full Double-width Bleached Sheetings at 15 cts. Worth 30 cts.
15,000 Yds Twilled Toweling at 4 cts. Worth 10 cts.
4,000 Yds Russia Crash at 6½ to 8 cts. Worth 12½ to 18 cts.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 35 cts each. Worth $1 00.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 55 cts each. Worth $1 25.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 75 cts each. Worth $1 50.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at 90 cts each. Worth $1 75.
One special lot Toilet Quilts at $1 00 each. Worth $2 00.
One special lot Toilet Quilts in New and Elegant designs at $1 25. A great Bargain at $2 50.
One special lot Toilet Quilts, extra large and heavy, at $2 00. Worth $4 50.
All Linen Sheetings, full width, at 55, 65 and 75 cts. Worth from $1 00 to $2 00.
Great lines of Table Linens from 12½ cts per yard upward.
Special attention is directed to the following lots of Bleached Table Linens, as being the Greatest Bargains ever offered in the world, to wit:
One lot Bleached Table Linen, Elegant, Double Satin Damask, at $1 00 per yard. Cost $2 50 to import.
Special attention is called to a magnificent assortment of

Very Fine Table Linens, Also Table Cloths & Napkins En Suite,

Manufactured expressly for the Paris Exhibition, and sent to this country to be sold. These goods are in perfect condition, but were purchased with other Linens at one uniform discount, and will therefore be sold at less than half of the original cost.

In the assortment of Fine Linens there are great lines of elegant Napkins worth from $5 00 to $15 00 per dozen, which will be sold from $2 50 to $7 50.

Those who desire to purchase fine Table Linens, Napkins and Towels will find that this will present the greatest opportunity to secure bargains ever presented, and should be specially improved.

Among these Linens are several sets of Table Cloths and Napkins valued from $50 to $300 per set, which will be sold from $25 to $100.

2,000 dozen all Linen Napkins at 50, 65, 75 cts and $1 00 per dozen. Worth $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2.

2,000 all Linen Huckaback Towels at 50, 65, 75, $1, $1 25, $1 50 and $2 per doz. Worth from $1 to $4 50.

Great lot Ladies 2 Buttoned Kid Gloves at 40 cts per pair. Worth 75 cts.

Great lot Ladies Hose at 4, 6, 8 and 10 cts per pair and upwards. Worth from 10 to 25 cts.

25,000 yds Dress Goods from 5 cts per yard and upwards, including big lots of Alpacas, Black French Cashmeres, etc., at half the cost of importation.

A splendid assortment of very superior Black Silks from 60 cts to $2 per yard. Worth from $1 to $4 50. Together with great

BANKRUPT STOCK OF LADIES' CLOAKS,

Purchased last week in New York at prices which enables me to make the following startling quotations, to wit:

Ladies' Cloaks at $1 Worth $5. Ladies' Cloaks at $3. Worth $7 50.
Ladies' Cloaks at 4. Worth 10. Ladies' Cloaks at 5. Worth 12 00
Ladies' Cloaks at $7 50. Worth $20.

And other qualities proportionately cheap.

100 pairs White Wool Blankets at $1 65. Worth $3 00.

3,000 Silk Handkerchiefs at 10, 25, 40 and 50 cts. Cost double these prices to import.

2,500 yds Dress Silks at 40 and 50 cts Worth $1 and 1 25.

2,500 pieces All Silk Gros Grain Ribbons, beautiful assortment of colors at less than half cost.

20,000 yds Hamburg Edgings and Insertings, all new and choice styles just imported at 2 cts per yard and upwards. Half cost of manufacture.

Consumers of Dry Goods everywhere, you cannot afford to miss this great opportunity for supplying yourselves with good desirable goods at such outward of low prices, and you should not let this great sale pass without partaking largely of its benefits.

Those Residing at a Distance

Of one hundred miles away could well afford to pay the expenses of their trip to attend this great sale.

IT IS A WELL KNOWN FACT

That I never advertise bargains unless I have them to offer, and I can truthfully say that the bargains mentioned in this advertisement exceed any to which I have ever called attention heretofore.

Come One, Come All, and Secure the Greatest Bargains Ever Offered.

DE FOREST WELD,

De Silver Weld, - - Manager,

PEOPLE'S STORE,

SECOND AND MAIN STS.,

CITY OF BRADFORD, PA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE LARGEST,

FINEST AND

MOST COMPLETE STOCK

OF

DRY GOODS

AND

GROCERIES,

BOOTS AND SHOES

Ever Brought to Smethport.

Gents' and Boys' Clothing

A SPECIALTY.

Overcoats to Suit Everybody.

We have purchased these goods at greatly reduced prices and are selling at figures so low as to

DEFY COMPETITION.

We only ask an inspection of our stock to convince everybody that we have a fine assortment of goods and sell them at lower prices than any other firm in McKean County.

HASKILL & GIFFORD,

Main Street, SMETHPORT

SAVE MONEY

By Trading at the

CENTRAL CASH STORE

THE FALL GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES

and MILINERY

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS

Cash and Small Profits.

W. D. GALLUP,

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT.

The Best Wagon on Wheels

IS MANUFACTURED BY

FISH BROS. & CO.,

RACINE, WIS

WE MAKE EVERY VARIETY OF

FARM, FREIGHT AND SPRING WAGONS,

And by confining ourselves strictly to one class of work; by employing none but the

BEST OF WORKMEN.

Using nothing but

First-Class Improved Machinery and the very best of Selected Timber,

And by a THOROUGH KNOWLEDGE of the business, we have justly earned the reputation of making

"THE BEST WAGON ON WHEELS"

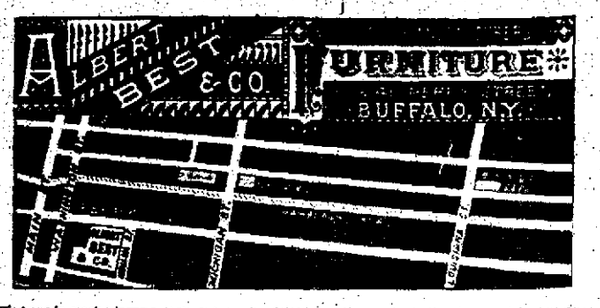
We give the following warranty with each wagon:

We Hereby Warrant the FISH BROS. WAGON No..... to be well made in every particular and of good material, and that the strength of the same is sufficient for all work with fair usage. Should any breakage occur within one year from this date by reason of defective material or workmanship, repairs for the same will be furnished at place of sale, free of charge, or the price of said repairs, as per agent's price list, will be paid in cash by the purchaser producing a sample of the broken or defective parts as evidence.

Racine, Wis., Jan. 1st, 1878. {TITUS G. FISH, EDWIN R. FISH, JNO. C. HUGGINS,} FISH BROS. & CO.

Knowing that we can suit you, we solicit patronage from every section of the United States. Send for Prices and Terms, and for a copy of our AGRICULTURAL PAPER.

FISH BROS. & CO, Racine, Wis.



We have in stock a large assortment ranging from low price goods to the finest manufactured, all of which we sell at retail at our regular Wholesale prices, and guarantee every article to give satisfaction.

Our Factory is easily reached being only one short block from Main street cars, connecting with all the city lines—as shown by the above cut.

THE McKEAN MINER.

Smethport, Pa., Feb. 20, 1879.

Lodge Directory.

A. Y. M.

McKEAN LODGE, No. 38, A. Y. M., meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month at 7½ o'clock p. m., in Masonic Hall, Main street.

H. T. SAWYER, W. M.

N. H. DANA, Secy.

Churches.

METHODIST.—W. B. WAGONER, pastor. Sabbath school every Sabbath at 9 a. m., and Preaching at 11 a. m., and 7 p. m. Class Meeting directly after morning services. Prayer Meetings on Thursday evenings at 7 p. m.

BAPTIST.—W. C. WILTSE, pastor. Preaching at half-past 10 a. m. and half-past 7 p. m. Sabbath School directly after morning services. Prayer meeting on Wednesday evenings at 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL.—H. Q. MILLER, Rector. Services on the 2d and 4th Sunday of each month at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath School at 9 a. m.

ST. ELIZABETH CATHOLIC CHURCH—Rev. J. F. SMITH, pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each alternate Sunday at Smethport and Clermont.

Official Directory.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY.

President Judge.—H. W. Williams, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Additional Judge.—S. F. Wilson, Wellsboro, Tioga Co.

Associate Judges.—W. S. Brownell, Smethport; P. N. Burnham, Eldred.

District Attorney.—S. W. Smith, Port Allegany.

Sheriff.—Russell Sartwell, Smethport.

Prothonotary.—John B. Brawley, Bradford.

County Treasurer.—W. D. Gallup, Smethport.

Commissioners.—W. J. Colegrove, K. W. Abbey, John G. Boyer.

Coun'y Clerk.—H. F. Barbour, Smethport.

Jury Commis'rs.—J. A. Anderson, J. E. B. White.

Auditors.—O. D. Vosburgh, J. J. Roberts, C. L. Bellows.

County Surveyor.—G. H. Lyon, Bradford, Pa.

Regular Terms of Court.—Fourth Monday in February and September, and Third Monday of June and December.

Borough Officers.

Burgess—M. L. Armstrong.

Asst Burgess—H. L. Mc Coy.

Council—J. M. Smith, B. G. Corwin, Wm. Specht, S. A. Backus, N. W. Abbey, J. C. Hamlin.

Constables—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—L. Rogers, B. D. Hamlin, B. L. Knapp, E. G. Brown, R. Sartwell, L. Burlingame.

Postmasters—E. P. Wetmore, O. W. Gallup.

Justices—G. M. Smith, P. Ford.

Auditors—C. K. Sartwell, M. A. Sprague, A. B. Armstrong.

Regular Meetings of Co. Commissioners.

The County Commissioners will hold regular sessions at the Commissioners Office on the first Monday of each month for the transaction of any business that may be brought before them. ☞ A special meeting will be held on the first Tuesday after each court week for the settlement of county costs in Commonwealth cases.

H. F. BARBOUR, Clerk.

BLANK PRINTING.

THE MINER JOB ROOMS are abundantly supplied with facilities for doing fine Blank Printing. We make a specialty of this class of printing, and challenge comparison of our work and prices with that of any first class Blank Printing House. We keep in stock all the usual forms of LEGAL and CONVEYANCING, JUSTICE'S, CONSTABLES' and TOWNSHIP BLANKS, and print on short notice any style and form desired. Samples, estimates and prices furnished on application. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

HERE AND HEREABOUTS.

—In portions of Potter county croup is reported almost epidemic.

—Chew "Jackson's Best" Sweet Navy Tobacco. v16-n4-y1

—Insure your life with W. H. Mandeville, Olean, N. Y. tf

—None but rel ble insurance companies ropresented by W. H. Mandeville. tf

—Grandin, of the Bradford *Breeze*, made us a pleasant call on Tuesday last.

—The *Breeze* reports Sawyer & Co's well on the Rew farm, Cole creek, to be due.

—Drilling has commenced on the Grandin & Clapp lease, about three miles from Kane.

—The Olean refinery has a capacity of 8,000 barrels weekly, and it is to be still farther enlarged.

—Among others who looked in upon us this week for a moment were Judge Williams and General Kane.

—"Brick" Pomeroy is making Greenback speeches about the country. He calls them "lectures."

—Oil, it seems, is not the only prolific production of this county. A Mrs. Cole, of Oil Centre, recently gave birth to three childen.

—Some sixteen telegraph wires run through Union street, Olean. Two years ago but one wire could be seen strung across the poles.

—The population of Olean by a recent census is shown to be as follows: Olean village, 3,510; within present corporation limits, 2,835; Erie depot 448.

—Representative Emery spoke out very freely and frankly as to matters and things legislative and political at a meeting in Tarport a few evenings since.

—It was rather amusing to the boys in a certain printing office, to hear him enquire "Who wrote that piece about the Constable nomination?" Of course none of the boys know anything about it.

—Any one finding the bowl of a meerschaum pipe that was lost on Friday evening last, between the Wright House and Callar's drug store, will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at this office.

—Those of our readers who have ever had a desire to see and hear Anna Dickinson may gratify that desire on Monday evening, March 3d. She is advertised to be at Blake's Opera House on that date.

—The "big hen's egg" is again the stereotyped three-line local in some of our country exchanges. If the barnyard fowl ever becomes discouraged, it will not be on account of support from its "home organ."

—It is said that Jamestown has become a temperance town in accordance with a vote taken on the subject last year. The streets there are thought by some to be much more level than they have been heretofore considered.

—Postmastmer-General Key says that the women who have been appointed postmistresses during the last four years do their business more faithfully and take more pride in their work than the men holding offices of the same grade.

—Judge Williams was on hand ready for business on Saturday. He came from Bradford, where he had been attending the opening of the Oil Exchange, and hearing arguments in Chambers.

—The county auditors commenced an adjourned session in the Commissioners' office on Monday.

—Hon. Wm. Lovejoy, of Otto township, was in town this week. His arrival was noted long before he hove in sight! No remarks, neighbor.

—Dr. Lewis will b at the Wright House on Saturday, Feb. 22nd, and three days next week. Those wishing his dental services will please call.

—A horrible accident occurred at the coal schutes at Lewistown Junction on Saturday last, by which Henry Hunneman, a brakeman, was literally crushed to death and terribly mangled.

—The Commissioners of Clinton county have determined to refuse payment of premiums on wolves and foxes unless the scalp and ears are produced before the Commissioners and sworn to.

—Drilling at the Schultz, Wilcox & Drown well is progressing. Theo. Allen is framing a derrick for Jonathan Watson, to be put up near the Schultz well No. 3.—*Elk Democrat.*

—Mr. S. A. Olmstead, of this place, has the contract for building a large steam mill on the new oil territory near Kane, and will commence work on Monday next.—*Elk Advocate.*

—J. D. Yeomans has a contract with Craigy & Rafferty of Buffalo to build seventy miles of narrow gauge railroad between Indianapolis and Springfield. He went to Indiana last week to commence the work.

—The only son of Rev. and Mrs. Copeland, of Bradford, a bright boy of five years, died last Sunday evening, of tubercular miningitis, after an illness of three weeks. He was buried by the side of his brother Freddie, in the Lima, N. Y. cemetery.

—The riflemen of Chester county shot for membership of the team which is to shoot against the Pennsylvania team at Philadelphia some time in March. Six men were pronounced members of the Chester county team.

—Hamar well, No. 1, on the Fletcher farm, Marvin creek, is down 1000 feet, and Hamar well, No. 2, on Wildcat run, near Barnes', is undergoing the spudding process. We learn that work is being resumed at the Peters well, on the Jabez Gallup farm.

—Mails are now carried regularly on the Olean, Bradford and Warren and the Kendall and Eldred railroads between Kendall and Eldred and Bradford and Warren. The Express messengers on these two roads perform this service in addition to their duties as express messengers.

—A new paper is to be started at Limestone by Ferrin & Weber, of the Little Valley *Republican*. Their new paper is to be called the *Reporter*. Under their management the new enterprise will undoubtedly be a success, as they are men of long experience in the newspaper business.

—Mrs. Col. J. G. Parr, of Kittanning, has contributed to the Loan Exhibition, at Pittsburg, an almanac for the year 1736, which was printed and sold by Benjamin Franklin, when he was not quite thirty years of age, and more than forty years before he put his name to the Declaration of Independence.

—A. T. Barden, of Eldred, will commence the erection of a brick block as soon as the weather will permit of it. It will be built on the site where stood his store, recently burned. That village does not possess a brick building within its limits, although a town of considerable importance and size.

—O. W. Potter & Co. still remain in the Ford Building hard at work renovating feather beds. The people have patronized them liberally during their stay, and all join in the opinion that they do work in the best possible manner. They will not always remain here, so it would be well for those in need of their services to call upon them at once.

—Coudersport is happy over its prospective telegraphic communication with the outer world. Poles have been put up within ten miles of that place on the east and within three miles on the south or west. It will not be long now before the "leek-diggers" of Potter will be able to occasionally leave their native haunts by following the telegraph poles instead of blazed trees.

—If Bradford or Lafayette loads the Court House upon trucks and moves the handsome structure to either of the above named villages, we beg of them to leave behind the elegant bell-tower just around the corner. We cannot possibly spare that, for by a little "patching up" it would make a very good place in which to hold justices' courts. We can hold court almost anywhere now-a-days.

—The funeral services attending the burial of Perry S. Ernhout, whose death we noted in our last issue were held at the Bennett House last Sunday. There was a large attendance, completely filling every available space within hearing of the funeral discourse. The services were conducted by Rev. Wilson, who preached a very earnest, affecting and appropriate sermon. There was a large attendance of the friends of the deceased and the family from Wilcox.

—The attendance at court this week is small. There was nothing of consequence to call to the county seat only those directly interested in the civil causes now pending. Next week is the regular term of court, and no doubt the population of our borough will be swelled several hundreds. The criminal suits and license court of themselves will naturally attract the presence of a large number of spectators and interested parties.

—The Masonic Lodge of Coudersport now has one of the handsomest and neatest lodge rooms in the northern part of the State. Elegant new carpets have been put down, the walls have been kalsomined, the old benches have been thrown out and comfortable chairs substituted. Some very nice chairs for the officers have been placed in position; new stands, bronzed, and each bearing the emblem of the office, for the three principal officers; a new alter of paneled black walnut, bearing the emblems on each panel, all highly polished, besides other articles, all first-class, make the room elegant and convenient. The new furniture and repairing the room cost the lodge nearly $600. The carpets were furnished by E. N. Stebbins.—*Potter Enterprise.*

A Newspaper War.

The combat between the two rival dailies of the young city of Bradford, the *Era* and the *Breeze*, shows no signs of abatement. On the contrary, it deepens. We have no itching to take a hand in the fray, and really see no necessity of it as neither side as yet shows any signs of weakening, and there is no call for outsiders to step in to the assistance of the weaker side. The *Era* has ever insisted that the *Breeze* was owned and run in the interest of the Standard monopoly and by Standard money. The *Breeze* most emphatically denies the allegation —"and defies the alligator." One says it is; the other says it isn't—and thus the war goes on. If the statements of the *Era* regarding its local cotemporary are true, then the *Breeze* has slight reason to expect the countenance of the only community from which it can look for honest patronage and support. If they are not true, then the *Breeze* deserves the sympathy of the public because of being so unfortunate as to be loaded unjustly with so disgraceful an odium. One thing we must admit in favor of the *Breeze*. It is well edited and full of news, and is one of the neatest papers in its typographical make-up and press-work in the state. Newspaper enterprise will win in the end, if the institution has the sand to hold out. The American public are not overly discriminating as to the hidden motives and latent purposes of a newspaper that gives them the news, in a pleasant, readable and cleanly shape, in addition as well as as elsewhere. We are informed that when the *Breeze* first came under the present management the paper was in very bad odor, and it was frequently a difficult matter to give a copy of it away. Now it is stated that the paper sells readily everywhere. This cannot be accounted for because of a change of public sentiment toward the Standard company, and it is presumable that under the present management there is little ground for a change of opinion as to the sympathies and affiliations of the paper. Whatever success the *Breeze* has gained is a triumph of newspaper enterprise and ability—backed by ample means—over very adverse circumstances. It is a good point for a paper to be in accord with public sentiment, but that alone is not the only element necessary to journalistic success.

Township and Borough Elections.

We do not remember of ever witnessing a more quiet election day in Smethport than last Tuesday. Although quite a local strife over some of the offices in the township was manifest to the outside observer, no blood was shed, and the result was at least satisfactory to those elected. Following are the officers elected in Keating township:

Supervisors—H. A. Young, S. P. Card.

Assessor—A. D. Burbank.

Assistant Assessors—A. J. Otto, J. L. Bean.

School Directors—Thomas Hussey, H. Morse.

Poor Masters—S. G. Curtis, A. A. Stephens.

Justice of the Peace—J. L. Bean.

Constable—W. A. Robbins.

Town Clerk—A. R. Tubbs

Auditor—O. E. Haven.

Judge of Election—T. R. Frisbee.

Inspectors—M. S. Sheldon, E. G. Pelton.

In the borough of Smethport a union ticket was nominated and elected without a struggle. Following are the names of the officers elected:

Burgess—S. J. Gifford.

Assistant Burgess—H. S. Sartwell.

Councilmen—L. S. Gleason, S. Gorton, A. B. Armstrong, Carl Sasse, L. Ramer, W. D. Gallup.

Judge of Election—S. Pattison.

Inspectors—Robert Wolters, George Brownell.

Constable—H. L. Burlingame.

School Directors—D. L. Forsyth, David Sterrett.

Poormasters—B. L. Knapp, J. C. Hamlin.

—Auditor—W. Gifford.

Assessor—G. M. Smith.

Assistant Assessors—A. B. Armstrong, William Ramer.

PICTURE FRAMING, ... of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

Mechanic St. SMETHPORT, PA

Wm. Specht, Prop'r.

New Furniture Rooms.

The undersigned has opened in his new building on

Mechanic St., Near Iron Bridge,

a new Furniture Warehouse, where he will keep a full stock of

PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE,

and

BANKRUPT OILDOM.—The following statement, which is vouched for by good authority as correct, indicates a gloomy future for oildom at the present price of oil. If the figures are correct, and the oil market does not advance, it seems only a question of time when universal bankruptcy will overtake the once prosperous operators:

	bbls.	
Total production of Bradford...	28,750	
Deduct one-sixth royalty...	4,950	
Total income of operators	19 750	
Cash value at 87½ cts per barrel		$16 296

From the above it will be seen that the producers' income is $16,296. The following is the cost of production:

2,950 producing wells at $4,000 each equals $11,800,000. Interest on same at 6 per cent. for one day	$2,789
During December four new wells came in per day (average)	$14,000
Iron tankage, 4,000,000 at 2½c., cost $1,000,00. Interest at 6 per cent. Insurance 2½ per cent., wear and tear 5 per cent. Total 13½ per cent one day	$369,45
1,000 men at $2 per day to attend flowing and pumping wells	2,000 00
Total expenses	$21,158,45
Absolute loss to producers	$1,820,45

Pipe Line Rivalries.

The Standard Oil Company seems at last to have been convinced that the new Tidewater Pipe Line is dangerous, and has set to work to head it off. A corps of engineers have for some weeks been busy surveying a rival route a little to the southward of the Tidewater Company's route, and are pushing the work with all dispatch. Meantime the Tidewater Company have been extra busy, and have cut a route and built a telegraph line from Jersey Shore to Coudersport. A large quantity of pipe has also been delivered at several points along the route and gangs of men are busy putting it together. Naturally there is a strong feeling of rivalry, and all sorts of devices are being resorted to to impede it not block the operations of both companies.—*Titusville Herald.*

HARRISBURG GLEANINGS.

Seven Millions Lying in the Vaults of the State Treasury—Philadelphia and Pittsburgh to Share the Spoils

There is much talk in Washington just now about the River and Harbor appropriation bill before Congress. About seven million dollars are to be appropriated. But if this money is to be expended, the people are to get some benefit from it. Rivers are to be dredged; harbors are to be improved. If the people are to spend the money, the people are to reap some advantage. If, in the general scrabble for public funds, West Virginia gets $200,000 to improve the Great Kanawha against a simple nothing to foster the great commercial interests of Pennsylvania, it may look something like a stent on West Virginia's part. But, nevertheless, the country gets something for its money.

Then, too, this appropriation falls upon forty millions people. Each individual must pay only the trifle of seventeen and one-half cents—not so much after all. And so the congressmen think it's not so very hard if they do vote away the people's money.

How different with the big steal which our law-makers at Harrisburg are now fixing upon the people of the State of Pennsylvania. The amount is the same as that which the River and Harbor bill takes out of the National Treasury, viz: —$7,000,000.

There are a few choice points of difference, however. In the National steal there is only seventeen and one-half cents levied upon each man, woman and child in the country. In the State steal the tax *per capita* will be something heavier, as there are not so many to divide it among. Nearly two dollars and one-half is to be taken from the pocket of each man, woman and child in this Commonwealth. Or, to be more exact, every man who is blessed with a wife and six children is to be robbed of eighteen dollars and sixty-six cents.

And all for what?

Simply that Allegheny county may escape the payment of her losses caused by the riots in Pittsburgh during the summer of 1877; and in order that a few speculators may profit from the border war claims which resulted from the rebel raids into Pennsylvania in 1863.

To provide for the Pittsburgh riot losses, Mr. Speaker Long introduced a bill appropriating $4,000,000 from the State Treasury. The bill was introduced to the House of Representatives on Monday evening. It was referred by the Speaker to the committee on Ways and Means. It could not possibly have reached that committee before Tuesday morning. And on Wednesday morning, bright and early, it was returned to the House of Representatives and its passage recommended.

Now mark! Speaker Long introduced the bill. Speaker Long referred it to a committee. Speaker Long, himself, had constituted that committee. In that committee are twenty-five men. Nine are from Philadelphia; four are from Pittsburgh. Its chairman is from the former city; its clerk from the latter.

Everybody knows the Philadelphians and Pittsburghers will act together. The interest of Pittsburghers is obvious; they want to shirk the payment of the riot losses; they want to throw them off the county where they belong and saddle them upon the State where they do not belong. But the interest of Philadelphia members! A few leaders of politics in that city have been buying up the old claims for losses sustained by farmers in the southern or border counties during the year 1863 when Lee crossed over the line and fought the battle of Gettysburg on Pennsylvania soil.

Concerning the justice of these claims when in the hands of the original losers, I have nothing to say more than that I do not believe a single farmer in those counties lost a pair of geese during the summer of 1863 that he has not charged to the State at the round sum of twenty-five dollars. This of course was what the honest farmers charged. Those whose consciences were not at all delicate were not satisfied with any thing less than fifty dollars a pair.

Having made these exorbitant demands and having failed for fifteen years to make their collection they are well satisfied to sell their claims to any one who would buy. Purchasers having been found who were willing to pay from ten to twelve cents on the dollar and this being about what they are honestly worth the entire batch fell into the hands of the Philadelphia speculators; and what these speculators have paid three hundred thousand dollars for, an over-generous legislature is about to give three million dollars for.

If Pittsburgh will help Philadelphia to steal $3,000,000, Philadelphia will help Pittsburgh to steal $4,000,000. In all, $7,000,000 is to be taken from the State, and Pennsylvania's working men must foot the bills.

ST. NICHOLAS.

THE CURTIN CONTEST.—A dispatch from Howard, Centre county, says that the Curtin-Yocum contest has developed a new system of political crookedness. Some twenty days after the November election, a "Curtin detective," in the disguise of a Greenbacker, appeared in that place, and made the acquaintance of Charles Strunk, a member of the Greenback club of that district. After they had both looked upon the "wine when it was red," the detective asked Strunk "if he had been paid for voting for Yocum." Strunk replied that he "had not, and was not aware that any person was entitled to pay for his vote." Strunk was then informed by the detective that every person in Howard who voted for Yocum was to have received $10 and as Yocum had missed him (Strunk), he would give him the $10 now, as he (the detective) could get it back from Yocum; after which the detective got Strunk to acknowledge before a witness that he had received $10 for voting for Yocum, although the money was received nearly one month after the election, and paid by one of Curtin's agents. Strunk's business called him out of the district, consequently he did not receive the summons to testify in the matter, but the person who heard Strunk admit that he had received $10 for voting for Yocum was summoned, and testified to that fact, and the "detective" testified that he gave Strunk $10 for voting for Yocum, and hence Strunk's vote is thrown out, and now stands for Curtin. It is supposed that this kind of work has been "put up" all over the district.—*Howard Courier and Bellefonte Democrat.*

STRAYED OR STOLEN.

The New York *Tribune* recommends the Speaker of Illinois's new home keeper.

—A Brooklyn paper has the audacity to say that next to a seal-skin sacque, nothing will please a woman of thirty so much as to be mistaken for her niece of sixteen.

—A western paper believes that all funny men are cad. They are; they are. We read the statement through blinding tears.

—The foundation for the meanest man is laid when a small boy turns the worm hole in an apple for his companion to bite from.

—There is probably no truth in the report that the striking Liverpool laborers are trying to secure the services of a couple of Pittsburgh men to organize a riot.

—Mr. Heep said to a drunken fellow, "If I were in your place I would go out to the woods and hang myself." The answer was: "If yooz in my plaish you could'nt get there."

—There is a barroom in Blue Ridge, N. C., that has posted up notices that "Children under ten years of age will not be allowed to get drunk on these premises, unless accompanied by their parents."

—Tongue cannot tell the words or express the astonishment of the crippled soldier in Connecticut who awoke to find his wife using his wooden leg to pound the beefsteak for breakfast.

—A Rhode Island paper has a column headed "The State at Large," but the attempt to make a large State of Rhode Island in this way will fail.—*Free Press.* But if Rhode Island is at large will not a requisition secure her arrest, if it can be learned to what State she has fled?

—Two weeks having elapsed since Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise returned home from Niagara Falls, it is now believed that England will not declare war against this country in order to wipe out the outrageous charges brought against the royal couple by the American hack drivers.

—A Milwaukee paper suggests that as so many people are shot where the doctors are unable to find the ball a thread be attached to bullets, with a spool in the rear of the cylinder of the revolver, so that the doctor can take hold of the thread and pull the bullet out. Many valuable lives would be saved that way.

The Vice of Treating.

If there is a noble human impulse or virtue perverted and abused worse than others by Americans, it is that of generosity. And perhaps one of the very worst perversions of this beneficence may be found in that degenerate custom commonly known as "treating." Possibly its origin may be traced back to spontaneous generosity, but if so, how widely has it diverged from the first principles of the admirable virtue which gave it birth.

But who would have the effrontery to claim that it is a generous motive which prompts men to tempt their fellow-men? Strangely enough, he is sometimes called a warm-hearted, whole-souled man who leads his neighbor up to the bar and urges him to partake of that which may deprive him of situation, self-respect and reputation. Reflection does not improve the complexion of this worse than burlesque upon liberality, to the sad effects of which there are thousands of wretched monuments to be seen in every large city.

Even though stripped of its ruinously injurious features, the custom of treating would yet be a ridiculous one. Imagine its application to the purchase of other commodities than liquor and cigars. Think how ludicrous would be the proposition of a young man to his companion, while they were promenading up Main street, of such an idea as this:

"Aw, come along. I say, and have a pair of spectacles with me; I want to wet this new hat."

What if one of a company of a company of young gentlemen on the street should say:

"Now, boys, I want to set 'em up for the crowd; come in and have a chromo or a bracket or something with me!"

Yet which would be more valuable to a man and his family, chromo, brackets, or even spectacles, or liquor enough to make him drunk?

It is a lamentable fact that "treating" is a custom as purely American as it is ruinous in its effect. And yet, with this, as with many other injurious practices, people recognize and acknowledge their evil influence and power, but will not abandon or condemn them because they happen to be customs largely observed by those who have the name of being generous, and shunned by the stingy, hard-fisted class.

Pumping Wells by Hand Power.

On the Talman farm, Shamburg, there is a process which is just being tried for pumping oil wells by hand. The rig is on the second girth of the derrick. A pendulum sixteen feet in length, with a weight of 300 pounds is set in motion by a hand lever. The ordinary walking-beam is discarded, the sucker rods are attached to a movable elbow in connection with the pendulum. A small boy, it is said can do as much work on a light producing well as the ordinary engine used for that purpose. The well on which this new experiment is being tried produces four barrels per day, and a boy working one hour out of the twenty-four can pump the entire yield. The process can be applied to any well at a small cost, and it bids fair to be extensively adopted among a very large class of wells which have to be pumped by hands, as it reduces the power to a minimum.—*Titusville Herald.*

Things Not To Do.

Never believe, much less propagate, an ill report of a neighbor without good evidence of its truth; never listen to an infamous story handed to you by a man who is inimical to the person defamed, or who is himself apt to defame his neighbors, or who is wont to sow discord among brethren and excite disturbance in society. Never utter the evil which you know or suspect of another till you have the opportunity to expostulate with him. Never speak evil of another while you are under the influence of envy and malevolence, but wait till your passions are cooled down, that you may better judge whether to utter or suppress the matter.

The New Census Bill.

The census bill which passed the Senate the other day contains among other excellent features one that will commend itself especially to those who are familiar with the subject. It requires the enumeration to begin on the 1st of June, 1880, and to be completed on the 1st July. In cities having more than 10,000 inhabitants the work is required to be completed within the first two weeks of June. Under the census law of 1850 the assistant marshals were allowed until November 1st, a period of five months, in which to complete the enumeration of their subdivisions, and the secretary of the interior was authorized, at his discretion, to extend the time in certain districts until the 1st of January following. By the act of 1870 the time for making the returns of population was limited to September 10th, while the secretary of the interior was authorized to grant an extension not later than the 1st of October. The number of changes of residence which occur in such a country as this within three months is very large, and under such an arrangement a reasonably accurate census was almost impossible.

DIED.

TATE—At Lawrenceville, Pa., Jan. 31st, 1879 Georgia, infant daughter of J. H. and E. M. Tate, of Clermont, Pa., and grand-daughter of Samuel Chapman, Lawrenceville, Pa.

BUSINESS LOCAL.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy, for the speedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using, in German, French, or English. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp naming this paper, W. W. Sherar, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

13-3t ow28.

AS ICE DISAPPEARS UNDER A JULY SUN,

So that hacking cough disappears under the use of "HAMILTON'S COUGH BALSAM." It soothes and heals the membrane of the lungs it remedies the night sweats and tightness across the chest, and is unive sally declared to be the best "balsam" extant. Those having *suddenly* tried many other remedies are speedily relieved by *this.*

Sample bottles, 25 cents. Large size 50 cts. For sale by A. B. Armstrong, Smethport.

15-15 o. o. w. ly

FOR "NERVES UNSTRUNG."

Everybody has nerves, and those nerves are liable to get unstrung. When they do they should be toned up again by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic. It also cures biliousness and all blood diseases. Use his Cough Honey for all coughs.

Cure for Sore Eyes.

To all afflicted with sore eyes, Inflammation, Granulations, Films, can make a bargain. Cure or no pay. Tarageums and Amaroces cured in the first stages, as doctored by D. Wildey, of Farmers Valley, south side of Potato Creek.

Mr. Love, on Open Brook, has tried the above remedy, was cured by it and knows of other cases, and can recommend it. 15-3t 3m

A Clergyman Interested.

One of the best jokes ever perpetrated was played upon a neighboring clergyman recently—the cure of a throat and lung trouble by Dr. Fenner's Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic and his Golden Belief.

—When you go to Olean stop at the Brunswick House, opposite the Union Depot, the most popular house in Olean. 31 tf

To the Public.

The subscriber hereby gives notice to the people of Smethport and vicinity that she is prepared to do all kinds of

PLAIN SEWING

in the best possible style and at reasonable rates. Orders may be left at her residence in Mechanicsburg.

15-3t[7] MRS. H. L. BURLINGAME.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

NASBY'S PAPER.

Before You subscribe for any other paper send 10 cents and get a specimen copy of *The Toledo Blade.* It is a Mammoth Eight-Page Weekly Paper, of sixty-four Columns filled with carefully prepared reading matter of interest and value to people in all parts of the United States.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

All the Departments which have made The Blade so popular all over the United States will be regularly continued, namely: The Popular Letters of that distinguished Democratic politician, Rev. Petroleum V. Nasby, which are written expressly for The Blade; our Homestead Department, a rich depository of practical information upon subjects of interest in every home; a Young People's Department; a Religious Department, embracing the weekly Sunday School Lesson; a Morning Text; the Brightest Wit and Humor; the Best Stories, Original and Selected; Answers to Correspondents, and the latest News from all parts of the world. THE BLADE circulates in every State and Territory in the Union, and in every where is recognized as the largest and Best News and Family Paper published anywhere. Try it and you will never willingly be without it.

Among the new features for this winter are a series of

Andersonville Prison Sketches,

by one who was there. A new Serial Story was commenced Nov. 14th. Another one will commence in January.

TERMS.—Single copy, per year, $2.00; five copies, $1.75 each; ten or more copies, $1.50 each, and an extra copy with every club of ten. Specimen copies sent free. Send for one. Address TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

IFTY THOUSAND BOOKS

For Sale at Half Price.

We are now offering to the public, postage prepaid, at one-half the regular prices, fifty thousand volumes of choice Books, comprising histories, Biography, Fiction, Poetry, Humor, Medical, Religious and Scientific Works, editions of standard Authors, etc., etc. These books are selected by our Mr. LOCKE (Nasby) from the stocks of the leading publishers of the country, are new and fresh, and are the identical editions handled by the retail booksellers. We have mailed thousands of these books to all parts of the country, and every book sent out is warranted to be exactly as represented and to give entire satisfaction.

CATALOGUES FREE.

We have printed a large and complete catalogue of our Books, arranged by subjects and on application will mail copies free to any address. We shall also be glad to send free specimen copies of the BLADE whenever asked to do so. All persons reading this advertisement are cordially invited to send us a postal card or otherwise the names of themselves and friends. Address TOLEDO BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Proposals.

The Buffalo Coal Company will receive bids for running their mill during 1879—by the thousand. Also cutting and piling about 100,000 mine props. For particulars apply to the undersigned. The right to reject any or all bids reserved.

G. MACFARLANE, Engineer Buffalo Coal Co. Clermont, Pa., Feby. 10, 1879. 13-3t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE WORLD'S BALM.

Dr. L. D. Wyman's Alterative Syrup.

☞ A remedy used THIRTY-FIVE YEARS in a private practice, and never failing to be speedy cure

RHEUMATISM,

Dropsy, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Secondary Syphilis, Gravel, Diabetes, and all diseases in which the blood is implicated, is now offered to the public.

Sold by all Retail Druggists, and (wholesale only) by THE WYETHMUN MEDICINE CO. P. O. Box 328, Rochester, N. Y. 11 6m.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the recipe for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and Blotches, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing a 3c stamp, Ben. Vandell & Co., 39 Ann st., N. Y. 16-11 6m

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. Parties wishing the Prescription, will please address E. A. WILSON, 31 Penn St., Williamsburgh, N. Y. all-6m

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN, v16-all 6m 42 Cedar St., New York.

PILES Of all kinds, TUMORS, discharges of BLOOD or mucus, and all diseases of the RECTUM quickly and perfectly cured by a simple and soothing REMEDY. For information, address DR. J. FABER & CO., 23 Ann St., N. Y. v16-all 6m

LEGAL.

Notice.

IN THE MATTER OF } No. 277. Dist. Court
E. D. Slingerland } Western District of Penn-
Bankrupt. } sylvania.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a Second General Meeting of the creditors of said Bankrupt held at Tioga in said district on the seventh day of March, A. D. 1879, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of P. E. Smith, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said District for the purpose named in the Twenty-seventy Section of the Bankrupt Act of March, 2, 1867. R. W. SMITH, Assignee.

Port Allegany, Pa., Feb. 15, 1879.—3t

Administrator's Notice.

Whereas letters of administration have been issued to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of Ruliphus Roberts, deceased, late of Eldred township, McKean county, Pa., all parties having claims against said estate are hereby notified to present the same duly authenticated, and all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment. The administrator may be found at the residence of the deceased.

CHARLES H. McGORRAY, Administrator.

n14-6t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Fieri Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land belonging to E. F. Chambers in McKean county, Pa., bounded and described as follows: Commencing at the northeast corner of the Potts and Sikes tract, running then south 88½ degrees east twenty-three rods to the south west corner of Albert Barton lot, thence south 3¾ degrees west twenty rods to the south west corner of Marry Brown lot, thence north 88 degrees, east thirty and one-half rods to stake and stones thence south 3¾ degrees west one hundred and thirty-four rods to the south west corner of O. L. Mather lot, thence south 88½ degrees east twenty-one and fourteen twenty-fifths rods to Oscar Bertrans north line, thence north 88½ degrees west twenty and fourteen twenty-fifths rods to Oscar Bertrans' north west corner, thence north forty-one degrees west along Ford's line nine and fourteen twenty-fifths rods to an angle, thence north 45 degrees west twenty-seven rods to the north west corner, thence north 88½ degrees west twenty-four and eight twenty-fifths rods to stakes and stones, thence north 3¾ degrees east one hundred and fifty-five rods to place of beginning, containing fifty acres, be the same more or less which is subject to a lease to William Chambers for oil purposes, which lease is at one-fourth royalty, and having thereon four oil wells complete and three drilling wells.

ALSO—A certain other piece of land situate as also township, said county, containing about ten acres of land, bounded and described as follows, being lot No. 2 and part of N. T. Sanders purchase from Borden, bounded on the north by lots No 1 and No. 2, on the east by lands of D. B. Sanders and others, on the south by what is known as the K—th lot and west by township line being No. 2 of Sanders sub-division of Borden lot with two oil wells thereon, carpenters rig and machinery, two engines and one boiler.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of E. F. Chambers at the suit of Alfred Short.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan. 31, 1879.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of FIERI FACIAS issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock p. m.

All that piece, parcel or tract of land situate in Allen, Lafayette township, McKean county, State of Pennsylvania, beginning at the south line of the east and west State road and the east line of street running parallel with the B. R. & P. R. R. and at the north west corner of block No. 19 of the village of Allen, in the township of Lafayette, McKean county, and State of Pennsylvania; thence east ninety-three feet to the north west corner of lot No. 1; thence south about 120 feet to the line of said street; thence by the line of the said street northwesterly to the place of beginning, being lots Nos. 5 and 6 of Block 19 as platted by C. R. Allen, all improved, and having thereon one large frame store building with frame dwelling house and wing attached, and one well of water.

Seized, taken in execution and will be sold as the property of Charles Geary at the suit of John R. Fare use of A. T. Kerr.

R. SARTWELL, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Smethport, Jan. 31, 1879.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of *Levari Facias* issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean county, Pa., to me directed, I have levied upon the following described real estate, to wit, which I shall expose to public sale at the Court House in the borough of Smethport, on Monday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1879, at one o'clock p. m.

All that certain piece, parcel or tract of land situate in the Borough of Smethport, county of Mc

Jerusalem Artichokes.

The director of the model farm at Hubandiers, France, M. V. Nanquette, publishes a communication on the subject of his experiments in feeding with Jerusalem artichokes. With reference to the statements made by other authors, that unmoderate indulgence in these tubers has a stupefying effect in the case of sheep, he states that his own observation leads him to endorse these views. The physiological effect of raw artichokes upon horses, and cooked artichokes upon swine, are, however, less marked. A twelve years' experience has convinced him of the great value of this vegetable as food for horses and foals. Some six or eight pounds a day, in conjunction with oats and hay, form a most readily digestible ration, as shown by the appearance of the experiments, and they also improve the general health, while being of special service in promoting a brilliant coat.

Artichokes have also a marked action in creating thirst. By pushing his experiments further and further, till the daily ration reached thirty-five or forty pounds per head, M. Nanquette found some of his horses would drink as much as twenty-two gallons of water in twenty-four hours. This excessive quantity naturally threw much additional work on the kidneys, and acted deleteriously on the urinary organs generally. In brood mares he found that a daily ration of eight or nine pounds greatly increased the secretion of milk, and indirectly proved most beneficial to the foals. In sucking sows, on the other hand, the artichokes just as plainly caused a diminished lacteal secretion. For pig feeding purposes, however, they are much to be recommended, especially when mixed with potatoes. M. Nanquette adds that the tubers are best kept in water-tight tubs, all attempts to preserve them for any length of time in camps or cellars being utterly useless.

Narcotics and Stimulants.

Mr. Jez. Keelgrew, Commissioner of Agriculture in Tennessee, has published some interesting statistics as to consumption of narcotics and stimulants throughout the world. Paraguay tea, it is computed, is used by 10,000,000 human beings, cocoa by 60,000,000, chicory by 40,000,000, and coffee by 100,000,000. The consumers of betel are set down at 100,000,000, those of hashish at 300,000,000, and those of opium in one or another form at 400,000,000. These figures are, however, eclipsed by the proportions of the demand for Chinese tea, which is said to be used by half a billion; while the consumers of tobacco are not only still more widely distributed, but present the astonishing aggregate of 800,000,000. According to a careful estimate prepared for this report, tobacco is more generally used than any other single article of commerce consumed by man. The United States in 1860 produced more than 430,000,000 pounds of tobacco, but ten years afterwards the yield of the plantations had dwindled down to 360,000,000. The report does not state the exact quantity grown in any subsequent year; but it seems that the exports alone in 1873 reached about 220,000,000 pounds, valued at more than $25,000,000. According to the United States Bureau of Statistics, leaf tobacco valued at nearly $39,000,000 was sent out of the country in the year ending June 30, 1877. These figures would make tobacco rank sixth in the list of exported staples from the United States, cotton, breadstuffs, petroleum, and the precious metals alone exceeding in importance. In 1873 the best customers of the United States for tobacco was Germany, who, notwithstanding the large quantity grown in Prussia, took 56,000,000 pounds; while Great Britain, which produces none, took only 54,000,000 pounds.

The New Process of Flour Making.

Almost everybody knows of the flour, but not every one understands what it is. Stripped of technicalities, this is perhaps about the story of its manufacture: The best flour used to be made of winter wheat. Spring wheat yielded either much less in quality, or else so much of the bran got into the flour in its manufacture that its color was intolerably dark. The wheat would be ground and then bolted. In the refuse—the bran and middlings—would be included a large proportion of the weight of the spring wheat, and this would sell more particularly for feed for horses. Now the best of flour, and the most expensive, is made of this very refuse of the old-fashioned process. It all came out of the discovery of a way to draw out the bran. Under the new process the wheat is ground about as before. The first result is an ordinary flour sold for exportation. Then the remainder is taken and put upon great horizontal sieves, and, while agitation is going on there, an ingenious system of draughts, rushing up through, carries off the bran. What is left is the glutinous portion of the wheat, the most nutritious and most productive, and out of this, purified now by the drawing off of the bran, we get our new process flour.

The result of the discovery of the process has been to make the poor spring wheat of Minnesota and upper Wisconsin the most valuable kind of grain, and to make the fortunes of the inventors of the method.

A Mistake.

This morning a candidate for an important office, says the Arkansas Democrat, desiring to show a farmer how deep an interest he felt in agricultural affairs, stepped up to a piece of machinery in front of the Ashley mansion, and remarked:

"Ah! my dear Mr.——. What is the name?"

"Roach."

"Oh, yes, Roach; but I was going to say, and which has often been said by intelligent men everywhere, the farmer is the backbone in the anatomy of business. Knowing this, I have made the ways and interests of farmers a study. Why, sir, I invented a machine once, or rather an improvement on er—a—an apparatus for preparing seed wheat."

"What, a sieve?"

"Yes, something on that order. I have familiarized myself with all kinds of agricultural machinery; so much so that I am never at a loss. Now, for instance, this reaper. Here is where the horses work. This—this here catches the wheat and cuts it."

"Reaper," said the farmer, contemptuously, "that thing a reaper! That's a sorghum mill.

The candidate went off, and finding the man he wanted to see, remarked:

"Here, old fellow, you gave me the wrong pamphlet. The next time you cause me to make such a h—l of an error I'll have you arrested for malicious misstatement."

The pamphlet man pulled out his watch, looked at it, and when the candidate left put it back and smiled for fifteen minutes.

A New Stimulant.

The British Medical Journal gives a long account of a new stimulant, which has lately been described by the papers of Australia. It is called pitcherine by the natives, and is used by them as we use tobacco, both for smoking and chewing. Its effect is that of a pleasant exhilaration; when long continued, intense and continuous excitement follows. It is used, when on long foot journeys, to invigorate and keep up the strength or excite them to courage in battle; large doses are said to infuriate all the passions. Some of the natives make a plaster of the plant and place it back of the ears, believing they are influenced by it.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT
Armstrongs Jewelry Store
may be found a full assortment of
WATCHES, CLOCKS, and JEWELRY.
Roger's Best Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c. Castors, Cake Baskets, Syrup Cups, Mugs, Pickle Dishes, Napkin Rings, and all Goods Manufactured by Rogers Bros.

A FULL LINE OF TOYS FOR THE "LITTLE FOLKS."

A FULL LINE OF PRESENTS FOR THE "BIG ONES."

Agent for the Howe Sewing Machine

Agent for WANAMAKER & BROWNS' LARGEST CLOTHING HUOSE IN AMERICA.

Call And Get Prices--Buy And Be Happy.
M. L. ARMSTRONG,
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA

NEW MEAT MARKET AND
General Grocery Store
Rear of A. B. Armstrongs Drugstore.
Fresh meat, Ham, Sausages, Salt meats, Corned Beef, Lard, Oysters, Chickens &c. always on hand.
The Finest Tub Oysters in the Market.
DRESSED CHICKENS furnished at any time.
A full line of groceries always in stock, and prices low. Give me a call and I will give you good bargains, good goods, and good measure.
J. H. SOWERS.

THE SMETHPORT SCHOOLS.

We are happy to say to the public that our schools are now in full working order, under the principalship of Prof. H. H. Bartholomew, ex-County Superintendent of Northumberland County—a gentleman of superior attainments and vast experience as an educator. The schools have been thoroughly graded. A complete course of studies has been prepared and unanimously adopted by the board. The course embraces all the branches taught in our public schools together with the higher English and classical studies necessary to prepare students for any college in the State. The schools are divided into three departments and these are subdivided into three divisions upon a plan similar to that of the Normal schools. Any living outside of the district desiring the advantages of this school can be admitted on the following terms: For the common branches per term of three months, $3.00, and for each additional branch $1.00 extra. H. L. KNAPP,
15-30-tf Sec'y of Board.

FRESH MILK
Delivered every Morning
THE undersigned having established a regular route for the supply of fresh milk to the people of Smethport and vicinity, solicits the patronage of the community. GEO. W. KING.

$66 a week in your own town. 15 Outfit free. No risk. Reader if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work write for particulars to H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. 15-28 yr

VEGETINE
WILL CURE RHEUMATISM.
MR. ALBERT CROOKER, the well-known druggist and apothecary, of Springvale, Me., always advises every one troubled with Rheumatism to try VEGETINE.
Read His Statement:
SPRINGVALE, ME., Oct. 12, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir.—Fifteen years ago last fall I was taken sick with rheumatism, was unable to move until the next April. From that time until three years ago this fall I suffered every thing with rheumatism. Sometimes there would be weeks at a time that I could not step one step; these attacks were quite often. I suffered every thing that a man could. Three years ago last spring I commenced taking VEGETINE, and followed it up until I had taken seven bottles; have had no rheumatism since that time. I always advise every one that is troubled with rheumatism to try VEGETINE, and not suffer for years as I have done. This statement is gratuitous as far as Mr. Stevens is concerned. Yours, etc.,
ALBERT CROOKER.
Firm of L. Crooker & Co., Druggists & Apothecaries.

VEGETINE
HAS ENTIRELY CURED MR.
BOSTON, Oct., 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir.—My daughter, after having a severe attack of Whooping Cough, was left in a feeble state of health. Being advised by a friend, she tried the VEGETINE, and after using a few bottles, was fully restored to health.
I have been a great sufferer from Rheumatism. I have taken several bottles of the VEGETINE for this complaint, and am happy to say it has entirely cured me. I have recommended the VEGETINE to others with the same good results. It is a great cleanser and purifier of the blood; it is pleasant to take, and I can cheerfully recommend it.
JAMES MORSE, 304 Athens Street.

RHEUMATISM is a DISEASE of the BLOOD.
The blood, in this disease, is found to contain an excess of lactic acid. VEGETINE acts by converting the blood from its diseased condition to a healthy circulation. VEGETINE regulates the bowels, which is very important in this complaint. One bottle of VEGETINE gives relief, but to effect a permanent cure it must be taken regularly, and may take several bottles, especially in cases of long standing. VEGETINE is used by all druggists. Try it, and your verdict will be the same as that of thousands before you, who say, "I never found so much relief as from the use of VEGETINE," which is compounded exclusively of Barks, Roots and Herbs.

"VEGETINE," says a Boston physician, "has no equal as a blood purifier. Many of its many wonderful cures, after all other remedies had failed, I visited the laboratory and convinced myself of its genuine merit. It is prepared from barks, roots, and herbs, each of which is highly effective, and they are compounded in such a manner as to produce astonishing results."

VEGETINE.
NOTHING EQUAL TO IT.
SOUTH SALEM, MASS., Nov. 14, 1876.
MR. H. R. STEVENS:—
Dear Sir.—I have been troubled with Scrofula, Canker, and Liver Complaint for three years; nothing ever did me any good until I commenced using the VEGETINE. I am now getting along first-rate, and still using the VEGETINE. I consider there is nothing equal to it for such complaints. Can heartily recommend it to everybody. Yours truly,
MRS. LIZZIE M. PACKARD.
No. 18 Lagrange Street, South Salem, Mass.

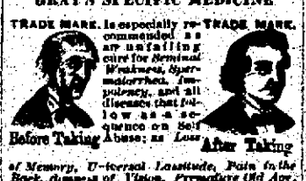
VEGETINE
PREPARED BY
H. R. STEVENS, BOSTON, MASS.
Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RELIABLE HOME COMPANY.
THE BRADFORD MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
Is one of our State Institutions.
Organized under our New Constitution: chartered by the State of Pennsylvania to grant Insurance against FIRE and LIGHTNING on the Mutual plan. Let no one form a prejudice against the plans of this Company until they have fully investigated them.
The Company Commences Business with $200,000.
Insurance properly subscribed as the law directs, and prepared to INSURE CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY, giving Insurance at actual cost, and has no intention of building any brown-stone fronts or paying any fancy salaries to officers, but doing its business on the square and paying its losses promptly; and keeping the money at home, where it should be.
Farm Buildings a Specialty.
They are protected against Lightning, whether fire ensues or not. The business of the Company is managed by the following Directors, Officers and Citizens:
DIRECTORS.
Col. A. J. Wilcox, Enos Parsons, Dr. H. S. Baker, C. J. Lane, F. S Johnston, L. G. Peck, A. H Borchert, J. K. Wallace, D. A. Easterbrook, Joseph Z. Post, I. H Hilliard.
OFFICERS.
Enos Parsons, President; Dr. H. S. Baker, Vice President; L. G. Peck, Treasurer; J. K. Wallace, Legal Solicitor; I. H. Hilliard Secretary.

NOTICE.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of "The Bradford Mutual Fire Insurance Company," Sept. 23d, at their office in Bradford, Pa., the following resolution was passed:
Resolved, That the Company under no consideration whatever will insure any frame building in any frame or block in the borough of Bradford or any other town. And that the business of said Company be principally confined to detached dwellings and detachers, mercantile property and their contents, and other non-hazardous insurable property.
I. H. HILLIARD, Sec'y.

Buy only the genuine
BUFFALO SCALE CO.,
BEST IN THE WORLD.
322 to 334 Exchange Street.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY!
GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE
TRADE MARK. Is especially recommended as an unfailing cure for *Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency*, and all diseases that follow as a sequence on Self-Abuse: as *Loss* TRADE MARK.

Before Taking

After Taking
of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other diseases that lead to Insanity, Consumption and a Premature Grave, all of which as a rule are first caused by deviating from the path of nature and over indulgence. The Specific Medicine is the result of a life study and many years of experience in treating these special diseases.
Full particulars in our pamphlets, which we desire to send free by mail to every one.
The Specific Medicine is sold by all Druggists at $1 per package, or six packages for $5, or will be sent by mail on receipt of the money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.
No. 10 Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich.
Harris & Ewing, wholesale dealers, Pittsburg.
Sold in Smethport by all Druggists and by all dealers everywhere. 15 43-1y

THE FRIEND OF ALL!!
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
These famous Pills PURIFY the BLOOD, and act most powerfully, yet soothingly, on the LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS, and BOWELS, giving TONE, ENERGY, and VIGOR to the whole system. They are wonderfully efficacious in all ailments incidental to FEMALES, Young or Old, and as a general FAMILY MEDICINE, for the cure of most complaints they are unequalled.
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—None are genuine unless the signature of J. HAYDOCK, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each.
There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes. HOLLOWAY & CO., New York.

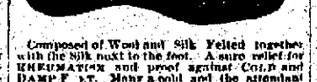
A CURE FOR ALL!!
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT
Possessed of this REMEDY, Every Man may be his own Doctor. It may be rubbed into the system, so as to reach any internal Complaint, by these means, it cures Sores or Ulcers in the THROAT, STOMACH, LIVER, SPINE, or other parts. It is an infallible remedy for BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, Contracted or Stiff Joints, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, and all Skin diseases
Important Caution.—None are genuine unless the signature of *J. Haydock*, as agent for the United States, surrounds each box of Pills and Ointment. Boxes at 25 cents, 62 cents and $1 each
HOLLOWAY & Co., New York.

Cigars & Tobacco
WHOLESALE and RETAIL.
I do not hesitate to say that I will sell Tobacco and Cigars at lower Prices than they have been sold in this market since the Special Revenue Tax was laid on these goods. I will sell
FINE OLD HONESTY PLUG,
at 60 cents per pound.
Cigars from $1.50 to $8.50 per hundred.
Havana and Yara Cigars
$3.00 to $5.00 per Hundred.
Persons wishing to purchase by the BOX OR THOUSAND are invited to call and examine samples.
A. REILLY, Proprietor.
Store opposite Catholic Church, Main St., Smethport, Pa. 15-nll

SUBSCRIBE
FOR THE
MINER
AND BE
HAPPY.

VIGORENE
THE GREAT POSITIVE CURE
for all DISEASES arising from a deranged condition of the BLOOD, LIVER, NERVES, or DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The Best Family Medicine on Earth.
$100 IN GOLD
Is any person afflicted with a disease that VIGORENE will not relieve or cure, provided the house or organs are not wasted beyond point of repair.



Composed of Wool and Silk Felted together with the Silk next to the foot. A sure relief for RHEUMATISM and proof against COLD and DAMP FEET. Many a cold and the attendant consequences prevented by using these goods sent by mail to any address on receipt of 75 cts or Size (shoe worn, and if for Gent, Lady or Child.
Canvassers and Agents do well with these goods.
D. W. JOHNSON,
323 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
16-6-1mo

VIGORENE
For sale by A. B. Armstrong who is authorized to guarantee VIGORENE to prove as represented

A LECTURE
TO YOUNG MEN.
Just published in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents.
A lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness or Spermatorrhœa, induced by self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M.D., author of the "Green Book," &c.
The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.
☞ This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers,
THE CULVERWELL MEDICAL CO.,
41 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 4586.
15-49 yl

LINES OF TRAVEL.

SMETHPORT OMNIBUS LINE.
To and from all regular Trains.
Omnibus, until further notice, will leave the Bennett House and Wright House as follows:
8:00 and 11:40a m
1:50 and 8:30 p.m
All orders left at the post office or either of the above hotels will receive prompt attention.
F. VICKERY, Proprietor.

MCKEAN & BUFFALO RAILROAD
Time table went into effect Monday, July 15, 1878, at 5.5r. o'clock a.m

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM.
Larrabee. Lve..	11.30 a.m	5.00 a.m	
Fitches.....	11.40 "	5.20 "	
Corr's.....	11.42 "	5.4 "	
Farmers Valley..	11.51 "	5.40 "	
Smithp'...6	12.10 "	6.5 "	
Crosby.....	12.14 "	6.9 "	
Colegrove.....	12.16 "	6.25 "	
Hamilton.....	12.22 "	6.30 "	
Westway	12.40 "	6.45 "	
Glermont Arr ..	1.00	7.0	

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	LOCAL.	ACCOM
Clermont. Lve...	1.30 p m	7.35 a.m	.....
Westway.....	1.35 "	7.55 "	.....
Hamilton.....	1.45 "	8.05 "	.....
Colegrove.....	1.53 "	8.09 "	.....
Crosby.....	2.00 "	8.16 "	.....
Smethport.....	2.15	8.30	.....
Farmers Valley..	2.30 "	8.45 "	.....
Corr's.....	2.36 "	8.51 "	.....
Fitches.....	2.40 "	8.55 "	.....
Larrabee. Arr....	2.50 "	9.0 "	.....

Trains will not stop at stations marked with a star (*). Trains will stop at stations marked thus (†) when flagged.
S. V. GODDEN, Superintendent

KENDALL & ELDRED R. R.
Time-table adopted Aug. 14, 1878.
EAST WARD.

Stations.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p.m.
Eldred, Arr.....	7.10	5 55	2 40	9 05
Windfall	7 55	5 53	3 29	9 53
Prentice Vale...	7 55	5 51	3 10	9 53
Pike Centre.....	7 54	5 25	2 17	6 35
Rixford.....	7 18	5 17	2 06	9 29
Summit City....	12 46	4 53	1 49	8 58
Little Boyd.....	12 30	4 43	1 30	7 38
Dallas City.....	12 22	4 36	1 25	7 47
Sawyer City.....	12 02	4 22	1 12	7 36
Lafferty.....	11 52	4 16	1 02	7 29
Tarport.....	11 40	4 06	12 54	7 21
Bradford. Lv....	11 25	4 00	12 45	7 15

WEST WD.

Stations.	a. m	a. m.	p. m.	a.m
Bradford. Arr..	8 47	1 25	5 10	10 15
Tarport.....	8 59	1 37	5 26	10 02
Lafferty.....	9 20	1 50	4 55	9 50
Sawyer City....	9 30	1 15	4 44	9 41
Dallas City.....	9 38	1 01	4 38	9 32
Little Boyd.....	9 52	12 56	4 31	9 15
Summit City.....	10 03	12 46	4 21	9 05
Rixford.....	7 31	10 10	3 55	8 39
Duke Centre.....	7 20	12 16	3 40	8 12
Prentice Vale...	7 20	12 05	3 42	8 09
Windfall	7 14	11 58	3 33	7 45
Eldred. Lv....	7 00	11 0	3 25	7 35

J. O YEOMANS, Gen'l Supt.

BUFFALO, NEW YORK & PHILA. R'Y.
December 22, 1878.
TRAINS RUN ON BUFFALO TIME.
NO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.
SOUTHWARD.
Leave Buffalo 8:00 a. m.—Mail—Arriving at Ebenezer, 8.10; Springbrook, 8.25; Elma, 8.30; Jamison's, 8.35 Aurora, 8.42; Wales, 8.52; Holland, 9.01; Protection, 9.10; Arcade, 9.26; Yorkshire, 9.36; Machias, 9.50; Franklinville, 9.56; Ischua, 10.13; Hinsdale, 10.27; Erie R'y Junct., 10.41; Olean, 10.55; Weston's, 11.56; Portville, 11.05; State Line, 11.11; Eldred, 11.26; Larrabees, 11.32; Sartwell, 11.39; Turtle Point, 11.43; Port Allegany, 11.50; connecting at Olean with Erie Railway East and West; and with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. for the New Oil Territory, arriving at Bradford 12.15; p.m. at Larrabees with McKean & Buffalo R. R. at Emporium with Philadelphia & Erie R. R.

Leave Buffalo 4:10 p. m.—Port Allegany Express—Arriving at Ebenezer, 4.27; Springbrook, 4.37; Elma, 4.45; Jamison's, 4.49; Aurora, 4.56; Wales, 5.05; Holland, 5.18; Protection, 5.27; Arcade, 5.41; Yorkshire, 5.50; Machias, 5.59; Franklinville, 6.16; Ischua, 6.33; Hinsdale, 6.49; Erie R'y Junct. 7.03; Olean, 7.20; Weimers, 7.31; Portville, 7.38; State Line, 7.57; Eldred, 8.05; Larrabees, 8.12; Sartwell, 8.20; Turtle Point, 8.23; Port Allegany, 8.35; p.m connecting at Olean with Olean, Bradford & Warren R. R. arriving at Bradford at 8.25 p.m.

NORTHWARD.
Leave Port Allegany 8:12 a. m.—Express—Arriving at Turtle Point 8.26; Sartwell, 7.30; Larrabees, 7.36 Eldred, 7.45; State Line, 7.58; Portville, 7.36; Weston's, 7.48; Olean, 8.0; Erie R'y Junct. 8.20; Hinsdale, 8.38; Ischua, 8.51; Franklinville, 8.44; Machias, 9.05; Yorkshire, 9.15; Arcade, 9.28; Protection, 9.39; Holland, 9.47; Wales, 9.56; Aurora, 10.05; Buffalo, 10.45 a m. The Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 6.00 a.m. makes direct connection at Olean with this train.

Leave Emporium 7:35 p. m.—Mail—Arriving at Shippen, 7.41; Keating, 7.50; Liberty, 8.01; Port Allegany, 8.25; Turtle Point, 8.31; Sartwell, 8.40; Larrabees, 8.52; Eldred, 9.05; State Line, 9.15; Portville, 9.24 Weston's, 9.32; Olean, 9.45; Erie R'y Junct., 9.49; Hinsdale, 9.03; Ischua, 4.18; Franklinville, 4.37; Machias, 4.35; Yorkshire, 9.44; Arcade, 9.53; Protection, 9.57; Holland, 5.32; Wales, 5.00; Aurora, 6.07; Jamison's, 6.16; Elma, 6.25; Springbrook, 6.33; Ebenezer, 6.38; Buffalo, 6.50 p.m. P. & E. R. R. train from the East and South makes direct connection at Emporium with the above train, as do also the McKean & Buffalo R. R. train at Larrabees, the Erie Railway trains from the East and West at Olean, Bradford & Warren train leaving Bradford at 2.00 p.m.

Pennsylvania Railroad
Philadelphia & Erie R. R Division
WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after Sunday, NOV. 10th, 1878, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:
WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL.	leaves Philadelphia	11.55 a.m
" "	" Warren	6.55 "
" "	" Irvineton	8.10 "
" "	" Corry	8.40 "
" "	arr. at Erie	9.40 "
ERIE ACCOM	leaves Sheffield	7.10 "
" "	" Warren	7.45 "
" "	" Irvineton	8.00 "
" "	" Corry	8.30 "
" "	arr. at Erie	10.20 "

EASTWARD.

ERIE MAIL	leaves Erie	11.30 a. m.
" "	" Corry	1.05 p. m.
" "	" Irvineton	2.35 p. m.
" "	" Warren	3.35 p. m.
" "	arr. at Philadelphia	7.10 a. m.
SHEFFIELD ACCOM.	leaves Erie	3.30 p. m.
" "	" Corry	5.10 p. m.
" "	" Irvineton	7.10 p. m.
" "	" Warren	7.35 p. m.
" "	arr. at Sheffield	8.00 p. m.

Mail East connects east and west at Corry with L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with P. & E. R. W.
Mail West with east and west trains on L. S. & M. S. R. W., and at Corry with O. C. & A. & G. W. Rail way.
NOTE.—The leaving time at Erie is Philadelphia time, which is twenty minutes faster than Erie time.
Wm. A. BALDWIN, Gen'l Supt.

Buffalo Warren Roofing Co.
(Successors to J. L. Gallusha & Co.)
Manufacturers of and Wholesale dealers in
Roofing Materials, Black Varnish, &c.
WARREN ROOFING.
Orders for above and for "Warren's Improved Asphaltum Roofing" for repairing and gravel roofs promptly and satisfactorily executed.
OFFICE 283 MAIN ST.—2D DOOR OF BALCONY.
W. P. LATHROP HARLEY B. COWING
15-38 yl

HEATH AND HAPPINESS.
Health and Happiness are priceless Wealth to their possessor, and yet they are within the reach of every one who will use
WRIGHT'S LIVER PILLS,
The only sure CURE for Torpid Liver, Dyspepsia, Headache, Sour Stomach, Constipation, Debility, Nausea, and all Bilious complaints and Blood disorders. None genuine unless signed "Wm. Wright, Phila." Ev'y Druggist will not supply send 25 cents to Wm. Wright, Phila. Sold by Barrick, Keller & Co. 98 N. 4th St. Phila. 15-23 yl

Notice
Is hereby given that application will be made to a Law Judge of the county of McKean at the next terms of the Court of Common Pleas holden at Smethport, for said County, for a Charter incorporating St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church of Smethport
Jan. 23, 1879—3 w.

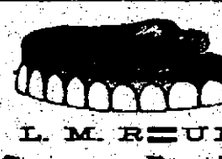
Notice of Incorporation.
Notice is hereby given that application will be made at the February term of court for the incorporation of McKean Lodge No. 235 A. Y. M.
16-3yl

MISCELLANEOUS.

WM. P. NORTHRUP, & CO.
RELIEF-LINE
ENGRAVERS
AND
ELCTROTYPERS,
FORMERLY HENRY CHANDLER ESTABLISHMENT.
No. 13 Swan Street, Lewis Block.
BUFFALO, N.Y.
JAS. N. MATTHEWS } Of the late firm of Matthews
WM. P. NORTHRUP } The last two years with Hatch & Warren
15-3 1y Of Chicago

Gifford & Wolters'
SAW AND
PLANING MILL,
MECHANIC ST., SMETHPORT PA
PINE and HEMLOCK
BUILDING TIMBER,
FLOORING,
SIDING,
SHINGLES,
and PLANED LUMBER of all Kinds, constantly on hand and made to order.
Houses Built Entire.
GIFFORD & WOLTERS
S. J. GIFFORD,
C. H. WOLTERS. v13 n31

LIVERY
AND
Exchange Sables
AT THE BENNETT HOUSE BARN.
FORD R. KNAPP, Proprietor.
Parties desiring single or double rigs for pleasure or business purposes can be furnished at any time with
Good Horses and Stylish Rigs
to drive any distance. Pleasure, Fishing and Hunting parties carried at reasonable rates.


L. M. RAUB,
Surgeon Dentist,
Bolivar, All. Co. N. Y.
TEETH EXTRACTED comparatively WITHOUT PAIN.
By the use of Dr. Von Bonhorst's Anæsthetic.
Twenty years of continued and successful practice warrants me in promising full satisfaction.
Parties wishing dental services at their homes can be accommodated promptly by dropping me a postal card.
Will be at Smethport December 12th and 13th.

The World's Standard
FAIRBANK'S
SCALES.
Also Sole Agents for
Mitchell Yarn. Worth 75 cts. or 70 cts per pair and upwards. Worth from yard and upwards, including big lots at half the cost of importation.
for Black Silks from 60 cts to $2 per yard. Great
OF LADIES' CLOAKS,
prices which enables me to make the following
Ladies' Cloaks at $3. Worth $7 50
Ladies' Cloaks at 5. Worth 12 00
Worth $20.
Street, Buffalo.

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Type & Electrotype
FOUNDRY,
36 & 38 West Seneca St. Buffalo, N. Y.
PRINTING MATERIAL OF ALL KINDS FROM THE BEST MATERIAL AND FURNISHED AT SHORT NOTICE. ALSO MAILING TYPE.
N. LYMAN'S SONS, Prop's.
1380-1y

CARL SASSE
House Painter and Decorator,
Smethport, Pa.
PAINTING AND GRAINING
in all styles done to order
BLACK WALNUT, CHESTNUT, OAK, ASH, &c.,
imitated perfectly.
Kalsomining and Paper Hanging
in every style.
SIGN PAINTING A SPECIALTY.

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LIQUOR STORE
East Side, Union St., OLEAN, N. Y.
Wines, Liquors, Tobaccos & Cigars at Wholesale or Retail.

HARDWARE, DRUGS, Etc.

M. A. SPRAGUE,
—DEALER IN—
HARDWARE
STOVES, PAINTS, OILS, &c.
THE FOLLOWING LIST COMPRISES SOME OF THE MANY ARTICLES CONSTANTLY ON HAND:

Adzes, Axes, Augers, Auger Bits, Awls, Axle Clips, Axle Grease, Apple Parers, Barndoor Hinges, Barndoor Rails, Barndoor Rollers, Base Knobs, Bath Brick, Bed Cords, Bed Pounders, Bells, Bench Hooks, Bench Screws, Bevels, Bits, Blacking, Blind Bolts, Blind Staples, Bolts of all kinds, Boxjacks, Borax, Boring Machines, Brushes, Buckets, Ball Rings, Butts of all kinds, Candlesticks, Cake Turners, Calipers, Caps, Percussion, Carpet Stretchers, Cartridges, Castors, Catches,
Cattle Leaders, Chains of all kinds, Chalk Lines, Chalk, Crayons, Chisels of all kinds, Clamps, Cleavers, Clothes Lines, Clothes Wringers, Coal Hods, Coffee Mills, Corn Cutters, Corn Poppers, Crowbars, Currycombs, Curtain Pins, Cutlery, Dippers, Dividers, Dog Collars, Draw Shaves, Egg Beaters, Expansive Bits, Faucets, Felloe Plates, Files, Fluting Machines, Forks of all kinds, Freezers, Fry Pans, Gate Hinges, Gauges, Gimlets, Glazier's Point, Glue, Glue Pots, Grain Sickles, Gridirons, Gunpowder,
Grindstones, Gun Nipples, Hammers, Hand Vises, Handles of all kinds, Hasps and Staples, Hatchets, Hay Knives, Hinges of all kinds, Hoes, Hooks of all kinds, Horse Pokes, Horse Rakes, Horse Hoes, Iron of all kinds—Rod, Pinking, Waffle and Tuyere, Kettles, Keys, Knives, Lamps, Lanterns, Levels, Locks, Mallets, Match Safes, Measuring Tapes, Meat Cutters, Molasses Gates, Mop Sticks, Mouse Traps, Mowing Machines, Nails, Oils, Oilers, Oil Stones, Picks, Picture Nails, Planes, Pulleys,
Pumps, Plows, Rakes, Razors, Rivets, Rope, Rules, Safety Fuse, Sandpaper, Saw-spans, Saws of all kinds, Scissors, Scoops—Coal and Grain, Screwdrivers, Screws, Scythes, Sheep Shears, Sieves, Shovels, Sieves, Spades, Spokes, Squares, Stoves, Tacks, Tea Kettles, Tobacco Boxes, Toe Calks, Tongs, Trowels, Tinware of all kinds, Vises, Varnish, Wad Cutters, Washers, Whiffletree Hooks, White Lead, Wrenches, Monkey, Wheelbarrows, etc.

Main St. - Smethport, Pa.

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING
DRUG STORE OF THE COUNTY,
No. 1 Union Block, Smethport, Penna.,
CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Drugs and Medicines,
AND ALL OTHER ARTICLES USUALLY KEPT IN A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE.
Stationery, Envelopes, Etc.
ALL SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!
TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES and LIQUORS, Etc.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

J. DIGEL'S MARBLE FACTORY,

ALL KINDS OF
Monumental, Marble and Stone Work Done to Order
Smethport Bakery.
M. H. PICARD'S
Bakery & Confectionery,
FINE TEAS.
Also Dealer in
CHOICE FAMILY GROCERIES,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Special attention given to orders from private families.

MILLINERY STORE.
I am constantly receiving additions to my stock of
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS
and am prepared to SELL AT THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
Mary Tracy,
MAIN ST. SMETHPORT, PA

JAMES McNULTY.
MERCHANT TAILOR
MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.
Suits made to order promptly after the latest patterns.
REPAIRING and CLEANING
done to order and cheaply.
Prices to suit the times, and good fit guaranteed. Call and see samples and prices.
v13-4l J. McNULTY.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed with neatness and despatch at the MINER Steam Book and Stand Printing House

HARD and SOFT COAL
We are now prepared to furnish first quality
Anthracite and Bituminous Coal,
for CASH, on delivery, at the following prices, which are subject to change of market:

Hard Coal, per ton		Soft Coal, per ton	
Lump	$6 25	Lump	$4 25
Grate	6 45	Run of mines	3 75
Egg	6 65	Nut and Slack	2 50
Stove	6 65	Slack	2 25
Chestnut	6 10		

A reduction made on car lots. Fifty cents additional for delivery.
GODDEN & McCLURE.

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